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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

LODGE CANDIDACY GIVES CHIEF ISSUE IN STATE ELECTION

Dry Code and Film Censorship
Also Present Compelling
Demands to Voters

With several issues of importance submitted for their decision, and with elective offices to fill from United States Senator to Register of Deeds, Massachusetts voters will go to the polls tomorrow for the biennial state election.

The balloting follows a dull campaign. Colorless platforms adopted by both major parties accentuated this condition and only in the closing days of the campaign has awakened interest been observed.

There are certain outstanding matters on which the voters will register their will. In point of candidates, the contest surrounding the re-election of Henry Cabot Lodge to the United States Senate, and the candidacy of Joseph C. Pelletier for district attorney of Suffolk County, from which office he was removed for misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance, arouse the greatest interest. This interest is not confined to Massachusetts because Mr. Lodge is a world figure, and the Pelletier candidacy involves democratic fundamentals.

Of Widespread Concern
Issues are presented to the voters through several referenda. The outcome of at least two of these—a state prohibition enforcement code and a law setting up a political censorship of motion pictures—are being watched, as well, from without the borders of Massachusetts.

In the contest for United States Senator there are five candidates. Mr. Lodge, with the Republican standard, is opposed by William A. Gaston; John A. Nicholls, Prohibition-Progressive; John Weaver Sherman, Socialist; William E. Weeks, Progressive.

In his campaign Mr. Lodge has stood on the record of the Republican Administration. He has spoken little in his own behalf but his cause has been presented by state and national leaders against him, the Democrats have attacked the national administration and Mr. Gaston has centered his assault on the Fordney-McCumber tariff. There has been some defection from the Lodge ranks on this issue and some on the League of Nations issue, although League Republicans are believed to be offset by anti-League Democrats. The largest defection is expected on the prohibition issue, and it is anticipated that the vote cast for Mr. Nicholls, who combines a stalwart support of the dry law with progressive planks, will be far from insignificant.

Five Seek Governorship
The gubernatorial race finds five in the field with the contest between Channing H. Cox (R.), Governor, and John F. Fitzgerald (D.), former Mayor of Boston. Henry Hess (R.), Walter H. Hutchins (R.), and John B. Lewis (Prohib.), are also on the ticket.

Governor Cox has made his campaign on the basis of his record in office, pointing to efficiency and economy in administration and comparing this record with the public record of his opponent. Mr. Fitzgerald's platform has been criticism of the Governor, charges that Mr. Cox has been influenced by "big business," and light wines and beer.

Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, is opposed to re-election by John F. Doherty (D.), Oscar Kinsella (R.), and Thomas Nicholson (R.). With the rest of the State tickets of both major parties, the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor have concentrated in support of their candidates for Governor and United States Senator.

The contests for the other State offices are expected to be decided as the head of the ticket is decided. The candidates are as follows: Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook (R.), Albert S. Coolidge (R.), James Hayes (R.), Charles H. McGee (D.), State Treasurer, James Jackson (R.), Patrick H. Loftus (D.), Dennis F. Reagan (R.), Joseph E. Venn (D.), State Auditor, John Aiken (R.), Alonzo B. Cook (R.), Alice E. Cram (D.), Edith M. Williams (R.), Attorney-General, Joseph Bearak (R.), Jay R. Benton (R.), David-Craig (R.), John E. Swift (D.).

Two Congressional Contests
In the congressional districts there are two outstanding contests. In the Seventh District William P. Connery Jr. of Lynn is making an active contest to recapture for the Democrats the seat for which Frederick Butler of Lawrence is the Republican candidate. In the Sixteenth District local issues promise a close contest between Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican, and Judge James P. Doran of New Bedford, Democrat.

So far as the General Court is concerned, 132 of the 240 members of the House of Representatives during the last two years seek re-election. Seventeen of the members of the State Senate during the last term seek to return, and 17 members of the House seek promotion to the Senate.

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Liquor Revenue Cost Taxpayers \$21 for \$1

EVERY dollar brought into the United States Treasury through liquor taxation in the old license days cost the American people \$21. That is, every time \$1,000,000 was added in this way the people were the poorer by \$21,000,000, expended for jails, charity, and the like.

This is the incontrovertible answer of Anti-Saloon League forces to the claim of the wets that prohibition increases taxation. It is contained in a statement which quotes Carroll D. Wright, former United States statistician, whose economic research resulted in his finding that "For every dollar that the saloons pay in license, they cost the people of this nation \$21 to support them and care for their products."

Anti-Saloon League officials also point out, in asking a "Yes" vote at the Massachusetts polls tomorrow on Referendum No. 4, the State Prohibition Enforcement Act, that every dollar appropriated by the Federal Government for enforcement of prohibition has brought in \$2.50 in fines and forfeitures.

REPUBLICANS LOOK FOR SAFE MARGIN IN NEW CONGRESS

No New Developments Change
Earlier Predictions—Dry
Issue in Foreground

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—There have been no late developments to alter estimates already made, or to throw additional light on the somewhat muddled political situation existing in certain parts of the country. In general, the Republicans expect to carry tomorrow both houses of Congress, not only by a safe majority, but large enough to be accepted as endorsement of the Administration's record, not to mention that of the Republican Congress itself. The Democrats, however, expect to cut down the Republican majority in the House and Senate, and there is no wide margin between the estimates of both party managers.

What all of them—and the Administration itself has its ear to the ground—are listening for is the voice of the people as it may relate to the campaign two years hence. This year is without a great national issue, not even the Administration itself is in a really an issue. The reconstructive and additive work which it was called upon to perform has been going on apace and is not yet completed. The country is not called upon to render a verdict on it and the Administration has not evolved policies other than that of the tariff, which is too new on the statute books and untried in effect to cut much of a figure at this time which call for a vote of confidence or condemnation.

That the Administration wants something as near a vote of confidence as can be had is evident. The President wrote a letter to Frank W. Mondell early in the campaign, expressing the desire of the Administration for a Republican Congress, an act which caused little adverse comment compared with that which greeted the appeal of Woodrow Wilson for a Democratic Congress in 1918. He made it known that the re-election of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen as a Senator from New Jersey would be pleasing to him and he contributed to the Republican campaign fund in his own State.

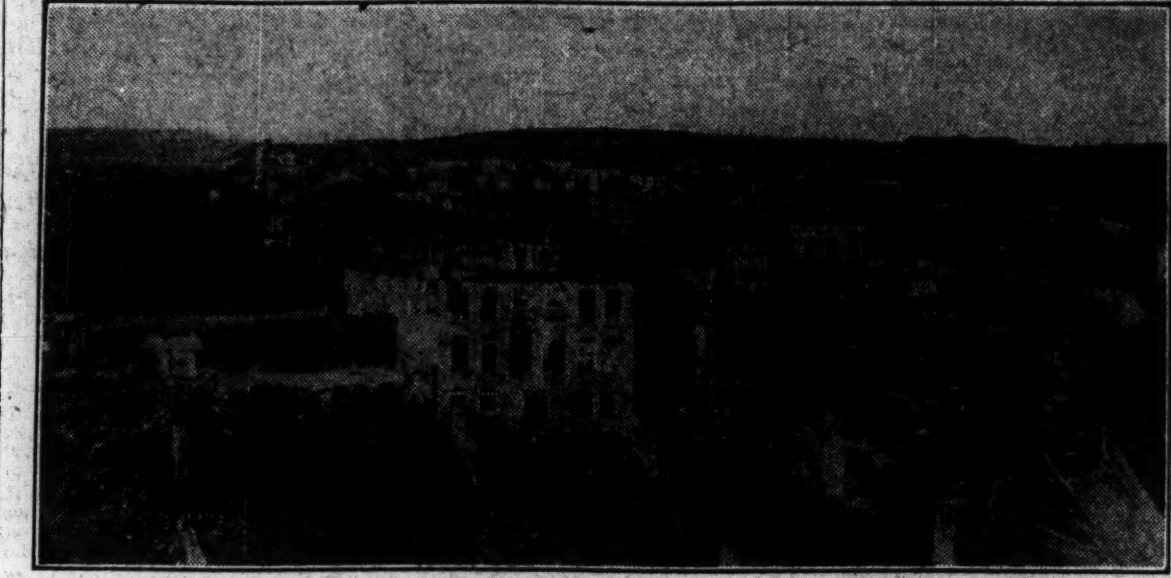
Cabinet Members in Campaign
Influential members of the Cabinet have been making speeches in the most critical sections of the country. Charles Evans Hughes and Herbert Hoover speaking in the east, Henry C. Wallace going into the agricultural regions, and James J. Davis rounding up the labor districts. Harry M. Daugherty made a comprehensive speech on the Government's attitude regarding the injunction in Ohio. Undoubtedly the President is deeply concerned about Ohio. The situation there is complicated by several issues which make it difficult to predict results. Prohibition has been injected in a more conspicuous manner than in almost any other State, for while Allee Pomeroy is not an out-and-out wet like Mr. Edwards of New Jersey, he has a wet record in the Senate and is given the preference by the wet forces. Also there is a light wine-and-beer referendum before the voters which has given rise to intense interest. Labor is cutting Mr. Pomeroy and it is uncertain to what extent this will affect his prospects.

Wherever there is an issue this year of such eminence as to make a really vigorous contest, prohibition will be found at the bottom of it. National prohibition is to be put to the test at the polls. The result of the election

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RHODE ISLAND DRY LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision declaring that the state prohibition enforcement law is constitutional and was properly passed by the General Assembly. This disposes of the contention that because of the loss of the Senate near-beer amendment before it got to the House the law was invalid. The decision is a sweeping dry victory. Four hundred cases appealed by liquor dealers charged with violating the state law in Providence alone are practically lost to the defendants.



Chanak, a Town Situated in the Neutral Zone of the Dardanelles
Toward Which the Turks Are Reported to Be Advancing Despite the Fact That the British Forces Have Announced Their Intention of Holding the Ground at All Costs

Nationalists to Demand Indemnity From Greece

By The Associated Press
Constantinople, Nov. 6.—Events in the Near East have hastened to overshadow the situation created by the Fascist revolution in Italy, with all the consequences which that nationalist and conservative uprising threatens to provoke in the vanquished countries of Europe. The Kemalists have precipitated a great historical change, which is calculated to alter the entire attitude of Europe toward the Turkish problem and will certainly shake Islam to its foundations.

Let us attempt to grasp the true significance of what has happened. Briefly put, the Ottoman Empire has been abolished and there has been set up in place thereof a democratic Turkish state organized on some sort of republican or Soviet system which apparently has yet to be elaborated.

ITALY RECOGNIZES PREMIER'S ACTION

His Failure Would, It Is Believed, Mean Italy Dwindling to a Balkan State
By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 6.—It is interesting to notice that whereas last year the Italian celebration of the anniversary of its victory was marred by distressing disturbances, which resulted in serious fighting in Rome, Saturday's ceremony was undisturbed by the slightest incident. Still it is a significant fact that whereas, two years ago, officers were liable to be attacked when appearing in the streets in uniform, two commanders of Italian forces during the war, namely General Diaz and Admiral Thaon di Revel, now ministers of the Government, yesterday proceeded to the tomb of the "unknown warrior," and knelt on the marble steps in prayer before thousands of people.

Every Italian realizes that if Benito Mussolini's effort to give Italy a strong government failed and they were to return to the former system of corruption and weakness, then Italy would cease to be a great power and would dwindle to the importance of a Balkan state. On the other hand, a nation of 50,000,000 inhabitants, if wisely led, will have much say in making future history.

This revival of the ancient Roman spirit is the most interesting feature of Italy during the last two years, and certain neighbors, notably Yugoslavia, are to be excused in regarding the revival with anxiety. Before the next anniversary of the victory, the world will know whether the Fascist's effort has failed or succeeded, and whether if it succeeds, will it succeed peacefully or by aggressive means, which sooner or later must spell failure, especially for a country entirely lacking raw materials.

The new policy is certainly courageous. As foreign capitalists know to

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ANGORA'S ACTION IS DIRECT BLOW AT IDEA OF TURCO-ARAB REUNION

Bottom Also Knocked Out of Indian Caliphate Agitation
by Sultanate Decision

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Events in the Near East have hastened to overshadow the situation created by the Fascist revolution in Italy, with all the consequences which that nationalist and conservative uprising threatens to provoke in the vanquished countries of Europe. The Kemalists have precipitated a great historical change, which is calculated to alter the entire attitude of Europe toward the Turkish problem and will certainly shake Islam to its foundations.

Let us attempt to grasp the true significance of what has happened. Briefly put, the Ottoman Empire has been abolished and there has been set up in place thereof a democratic Turkish state organized on some sort of republican or Soviet system which apparently has yet to be elaborated.

Side by side with this, however, stands another decision to root out all Christian elements from the country and form a purely Moslem Turkish state, in which racial enthusiasm will be replaced by national chauvinism with religious fanaticism thrown in as a make-weight for what it is worth—and hitherto it has been worth a great deal. The Sultanate no longer exists while, stripped of its temporal power and reduced to the level of the papacy, it has become a mere tool of the Angora National Assembly which, in effect, assume the headship of Islam throughout the Moslem world.

A Turkish Revolution
That is a revolution in every sense of the word, and the more one studies the Turkish problem the less one is prepared to dogmatize upon its consequences. Certain it is, however, that coupled with the recent military successes and encouragement afforded by disensions among the western European powers the Kemalists have lost their heads and taken risks which may entail their own undoing and the disruption of Islam. They have not merely dethroned the Sultan—but that has been done before without ill effect—but the Sultanate itself. And for centuries the Sultanate has ipso facto carried the Caliphate.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, she may well be indebted to the Kemalists for having brought the western European allies face to face with a common danger, scarcely less formidable than that they faced together in 1914. They have also knocked the bottom clean out of the Indian caliphate agitation, for whereas, that culminated in general acquiescence of the idea that Angora was fighting against England for the salvation of the caliphate, the Kemalists themselves have now destroyed its temporal position and rendered its very existence short. Finally, a direct blow has been struck at the possibilities of a Turco-Arab reunion.

Islam habitually presents a solid front against Christendom, and is, therefore, prone to forget the ex-

istence of the Turks has led them to ingratitude. The French representative, Colonel Mougin, will make a demarche in favor of the French schools. In the meantime, Ferid Bey, at Paris, declares that it could certainly not be intended to close these schools. Presumably the Turks only demand that Turkish should be taught as well as French. Again some alarm was caused by the idea that the Turks repudiated the Ottoman debt, but the Press Bureau here has issued a statement to the effect that the administration of the Ottoman debt is regarded as coming into being by private arrangements willingly accepted by the Turkish Government and the overthrow of the Sultan in no way implies a denial of the debts of the old Government.

Further, there is alarm in consequence of events at Constantinople.

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TURKS NOT TO ALLOW WARSHIPS IN STRAITS WITHOUT PERMISSION

Allies Must Ask Nationalists for Authorization
to Pass Through Dardanelles and Must
Salute New Government

GREAT BRITAIN INTENDS TO UPHOLD MUDANIA ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Under No Circumstances Will British Point of View
Regarding Constantinople Be Changed—Lau-
sanne Peace Conference Postponed

By a sudden thrust during the week-end the Angora Turks have broken the tranquillity of the Near East, set the chancelleries of Europe again into great activity and cast such a shadow over the Lausanne Peace Conference that it has had to be postponed to a future date. They have taken over the administration of Constantinople, ordered the Allies out, notified the high commissioners that only by the Nationalists' permission may troops be landed or warships pass through the Straits and decided to replace the teaching of French by the teaching of Turkish in the schools of Anatolia. They have scrapped the Mudania convention and marched on Chanak. Events have moved so swiftly that allied action has yet to be determined, but it is stated in authoritative circles that the British intend to uphold the armistice agreement and remain in the neutral zone. Not only have the Turks set the powers at defiance but they have aroused the ire of the Moslems in India by reserving to themselves the right to name the successor to the Caliph. How their action will be received by the Muhammadans of northern Africa and the states that stretch from the Mediterranean Sea to the Persian Gulf is a matter for conjecture, but it is known that fellahs of Egypt have shown little response to the Kemalist propaganda and elsewhere the Nationalist cause is now on the wane.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The Turkish Nationalist Government has handed a note to the allied high commissioners here to the effect that the warships of all nations must ask it for authorization to pass the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Havas correspondent here has been informed. They must also salute the new government of Turkey.

The Turkish Nationalists, after overthrowing the Sultan's government and declaring him bereft of all his civil power, are now seeking fresh conquests in a manner that may bring about trouble with the Allies.

Last night after taking over control of Constantinople, the Nationalists demanded withdrawal of the allied troops from the city and served notice that allied or American sailors would not be permitted to land from their warships at Kemalist ports except by special permission of the Angora Government.

Demand Railways
An extraordinary meeting of the Allied Commissioners, quickly assembled to decide what stand they should take in the quickly altered situation, determined that they would refuse categorically the nationalist demand for military evacuation of Constantinople by the allied forces.

Along with the demand for the departure of allied troops, the Turkish Nationalist Government in an additional note handed to the allied commissioners by Hamid Bey asked that the Turkish railways in Europe and Asia, which are under temporary allied control, be handed over to the Angora Government immediately. Over the week-end the Nationalists backed up against the Allies, not only through written notes, but with a show of physical power as well. With a seeming disregard for the agreements in the Mudania convention that recently brought an end to armed hostilities in the Near East, Turkish gendarmes have now moved into areas known as neutral.

They are advancing into the Chanak area, where only a few weeks ago the British dug themselves in to prevent violation of the neutrality of that district. At Burgas, a few miles from the Dardanelles, the Kemalists have established an administration.

New Regime Accepted
The allied high commissioners have accepted the new regime in Constantinople with Rafet Fasha, the military governor of Thrace, as Governor of the city, and the Sultan's Government has accepted its downfall, although Muhammad VI still considers himself the lawful constitutional ruler of Turkey. He has not officially recognized the decision of the Grand National Assembly at Angora declaring his sultanate at an end. His military resignation Saturday evening and shortly afterward his Grand Vizier telegraphed all the foreign representatives of the Sublime Porte to leave the capitals to which they are accredited and hand over their archives to representatives of the Angora Government.

In Angora the Religious Committee of the Assembly is hurriedly trying to choose the person it considers most qualified to ascend the Osman throne as Caliph in succession to Muhammad VI. Meanwhile, the Sultan still remains Caliph in the view of the Nationalists and Rafet Fasha has served notice that any attack against his person would be regarded as an offense against the Moslem religion.

Yesterday tens of thousands swarmed in the streets near the Yildiz palace, where the Sultan is ensconced, and many hurried vile epithets at the tottering ruler hidden behind the walls of the imposing building. Armed allied soldiers formed a screen around the palace to prevent the surging masses from getting too close to the place where the Sultan resides.

Consentation and Turnell
The wester of week-end changes in the control of Constantinople has brought about great consternation and

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turnout. All the Christians seem in fear of a massacre.

The Turkish populace in Stamboul and in other quarters of the Sublime Porte has for two days and two nights been celebrating the change in government. At one time the demonstrations became so wild and so potentially dangerous that allied soldiers had to fire upon the mobs to disperse them. Several Turks were killed by these shots.

The celebrations were touched off Saturday night by Rafet Pasha just after he had conferred with the allied high commissioners and military leaders over the advisability of transferring the civil power to the Angora representatives. Speaking from a balcony to a crowd of several thousand, he declared that the hour of the liberation of the captive capital had arrived. He warned them to deport themselves with dignity, but from that moment on a great many of them did not do so.

But the new Governor of the city told the people their support of the Angora Government had made possible a bloodless revolution. On the little while after the courts had closed, following the assumption of control by the Kemalists, they were opened again. The manner in which the Sultan and his imperial family have been affected by the decision of the Angora Assembly to put an end to their official rule was explained by Vice-Admiral Hafiz Ibrahim Pasha, the Sultan's naval aide, who received the correspondent in the yellow Oriental parlor of the Yildiz Palace. In dramatic terms he declared that the Angora decision had come as a heavy affliction upon the Sultan, whose reign of six years had already been an unbroken series of misfortunes, for which he was utterly irresponsible.

"His Majesty learned of the Angora decision regarding the caliphate through the press," the naval aide said. "Therefore, until officially notified of the decision, the Sultan considers himself the lawful constitutional ruler. History had hitherto never recorded a case where the caliph's powers had been reduced. 'Abdul Hamid was deposed because he had been found guilty of misrule, but such charges cannot be leveled against the present Sultan. The Moslem law prescribes that the Caliph is deposable only if he fails to exercise his religious prerogatives. 'The Sultan desires it known that he refutes the baseless accusations of the Angora Government. When the moment comes he will be ready to give an account of his activities in the troubled periods since the armistice."

Peace Conference May Be Put Back Two Weeks; Allies to Remain in Turkey

LONDON, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—As a result of the new situation created in Constantinople by the demand of Rafet Pasha that the allied military occupation of the city should cease, the peace conference called to be held at Lausanne, Nov. 13 has been postponed, possibly for a fortnight it was announced here today.

It is stated in authoritative circles that in no circumstances will the British point of view regarding the presence of allied troops in Constantinople be changed. The British intend to uphold the Mudania armistice agreement and remain in the neutral zone with their troops.

If the Angora Government, however, desires to send civil administrative officers to Chanak, Gallipoli and Constantinople, there will be no objection. It is declared that the British will be satisfied with results if the author of the Prohibition Enforcement Act alone were defeated among the dries.

The new upheaval in Turkey, and especially Constantinople, is regarded in London as involving at least two serious problems, the main one being whether the action of the Nationalists is going to revive trouble in the Near East, which lately threatened the peace of Europe.

What effect denouncing the Sultan would have upon the Islam world is the second big topic commented upon by the British newspapers, which find a great deal of space for news of the changes in the Near East despite the absorbing interest of domestic politics. In Great Britain there is a strong opinion that the Kemalists, flushed by their recent conquest and relying perhaps on the support of Russia, intend to challenge the powers of Europe. They have succeeded in circumventing one important clause in the Mudania armistice, says The Times, which adds that the Kemalists are apparently engaged in infractions upon the remaining clauses.

"The Allies are confronted with a fresh challenge, and before the Lausanne peace conference meets they should find a new basis for determining their attitude toward Turkey," The Times continues. "At few moments since the World War has the need for united action by the Allies been more urgently necessary than today."

There is a rumor here that the Kemalists are now aiming to occupy western Thrace. The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News reports that 15,000 Turkish former soldiers in Constantinople are under orders to rejoin the colors in 10 days. The correspondent says he understands their objective in western Thrace.

NEW BUILDING FOR CHAMBER
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Plans for the erection of a new Chamber of Commerce Building in Birmingham are being rapidly completed. The old building has become obsolete both in size and in location for the needs of the chamber, and they have voted to erect a thoroughly modern structure in the hotel and club neighborhood of the city.

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REPUBLICANS LOOK FOR SAFE MARGIN IN NEW CONGRESS

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will determine largely whether this nation is to be governed by law or whether the forces that make for nullification will score a triumph that will pave the way in 1924 for repeal of the Volstead Act and perhaps the Eighteenth Amendment.

Status of Prohibition
If the election vindicates law enforcement, as dry leaders are confident it will do, then the cause of prohibition will emerge greatly strengthened from the most serious attack ever made upon it in the United States. On the other hand, if the wets make appreciable gains in the House of Representatives, their fight will not slacken until saloons in every city and hamlet are dispensing light wines and beer.

Large sums of money have been expended secretly and openly by outlawed liquor interests in California, Ohio, Illinois, and Massachusetts, where the question of legalizing light wines and beer or otherwise modifying the prohibition law is to be submitted squarely to the voter on the printed ballot. It is in these states that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, leader of the 40-odd national wet organizations, is bringing its heaviest guns to bear.

On the eve of the election Washington headquarters of the Association Against Prohibition issued a specific forecast of the election results other than a broad statement that great inroads would be made in the present overwhelming dry majority in the House. Pennsylvania and New Jersey headquarters, however, have come out with a forecast by states, showing that the liquor interests expect to gain 56 seats in the next House.

Strength of Dry Forces
On a straight wet and dry vote the largest majority the prohibition forces have ever obtained in the present House, they claim, is 144, and a switch of 56 votes would reduce this majority to 32.

In making such pre-election claims, the Pennsylvania and New Jersey liquor interests are going far out of bounds, as their national leaders would admit. Such statements, however, give an idea of the kind of propaganda with which the wets are attempting to delude voters into believing that sentiment against prohibition is overwhelming.

In the Senate, it is almost certain that the election will trench the dries more strongly than ever, with a minimum gain of two seats in Pennsylvania. The outcome in New Jersey, where a wet Democrat, Edward J. Edwards, is threatening to capture the seat of a dry Republican, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, is in doubt, the odds slightly favoring Governor Edwards. Re-election for James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, and the certain victories of Robert M. La Follette and Hiram W. Johnson in Wisconsin and California would be proclaimed far and wide as sweeping indications of popular resentment against the Volstead Act.

Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from the Seventh Minnesota District, will be re-elected by a safe majority, the Anti-Saloon League predicts. "Anything to beat Volstead" is the campaign slogan of the 40-odd wet organizations, who would secretly feel well satisfied with results if the author of the Prohibition Enforcement Act alone were defeated among the dries.

Wet Gains in House
Dry leaders expect some wet gains in the House, especially among Democrats, but they claim these gains will be so small as to count for practically nothing. In New York State the wets claim that out of 86 congressional candidates, 62 are wet, 9 dry and 15 on the fence. It is the candidate who is "on the fence" that is more liable to swing the vote toward prohibition in most sections, particularly the middle west, the backbone of the prohibition movement.

As a pointed indication that the "wet" indorsements are not carrying much weight in many sections, opposition of liquor support have been coming in thick and fast from "picked" candidates. More of these will be heard from tomorrow, dry leaders claim, than the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is bargaining for.

While the Administration professes to be at rest in regard to the Senate there is an element undoubtedly giving concern, that is the radicals and independents wearing the Republican tag, who will win in the elections but who will not stand when hit by party leaders. Senator Borah with his threat of a third party movement, and Senator La Follette who opposes Administration measures in general as much as the Democrats; Senator Frazier, who, with his colleague Senator Ladd will be aligned with Senator La Follette for most purposes and Senator Howell of Nebraska, who will train with Senator Borah. There is

KEMALISTS TO TEACH TURKISH INSTEAD OF FRENCH IN SCHOOLS

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In the excitement street fighting is said to have taken place, British soldiers being fired upon. If the Sultan refuses to abdicate and Refet Pasha, by coup d'etat, makes himself responsible for the direction of the administration in the name of the Angora Government a difficult situation is undoubtedly created. If the Allies could only agree, all this is a reason for hastening rather than postponing the conference.

But events in Italy, the election in England, the uncertainty caused by the struggle between Angora and Constantinople are given as reasons why the conference must be postponed. Meantime the program is called into question. Just as there is a separate conference on the Straits, could there not be a separate conference on capitulations? Apparently there is a desire to evade this prickly problem. There is discussion also

talk in the last days of the campaign that Henrik Shipstead may replace Senator Kellogg in Nebraska, which would furnish another recruit for the La Follette wing. Brookhart aims to be selected in Iowa. Less is said about the probable personnel of the House, but radicals and irregulars are expected to increase there also.

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, declared today that the Republicans will have as many senators in the next Congress as in this, that there might be a reduction in the House but no landslide. He predicted the re-election of Henry Cabot Lodge to the Senate and of the Republican candidate for Governor probably by 100,000.

COMMUNISM TO FIGHT SOCIALIST BODIES, SAYS MR. ZINOVIEFF

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5 (By The Associated Press).—"Peculation" by Communists in the United States will be the subject of wide discussion today among the delegates to the Third International congress here last night.

Addressing the delegates, who came here from all parts of the world, Mr. Zinovieff, of the Soviet Central Committee, declared that in the United States the bourgeoisie did not hesitate to sentence Communists to prison from 15 to 20 years for merely adhering to their cause. Several American delegates occupied places on the stage at the opening of the congress last night, when bright red flares and banners and searchlights were to be seen everywhere about the city—one third of the capital of the Tsars.

The chief aim of the Communists in the future said Mr. Zinovieff, will be to fight all other Socialist parties. He said he considered them as the reactionary force of international bourgeoisie.

Reviewing the year's progress, the Soviet leader said he considered that a full victory for Communism was assured—eventually. Communism has become so strong he contended, that it is no longer afraid of capitalist attacks or of international reaction.

"We guarantee the proletariat of the world that sooner or later we shall bring them to the expected goal," said Zinovieff. "Russia was impatiently waiting to see the first spark of the uprising blaze in other countries."

Clara Zetkin, speaking of Communist progress in Germany, predicted that a revolution would eventually be brought about in that country. Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky telegraphed greetings to the congress, in which they expressed regret at their inability to attend the opening.

VICTORY, OR DEFEAT AND EXTERMINATION, SAYS MR. DE VALERA

DUBLIN, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—A long statement, issued as a "Dail communique" and signed by Eamonn de Valera, as president, announces definitely that there is no truth to the rumors of peace negotiations between his party and the Free State Government.

The principles which the Republic are defending, Mr. De Valera says, are by nature irreducible and not open to compromise. Victory for the "Republic" or utter defeat, and extermination are now, he declares, the only alternatives.

HONOR TO MR. WILSON ON ARMISTICE DAY

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, will deliver a brief address at a meeting at the home of Woodrow Wilson on Armistice Day. Following the plan of last year, men and women, irrespective of party, will meet informally and walk up S street to the house where Mr. Wilson lives in retirement.

Members of the committee in charge of arrangements this year are Mrs. Kate Trencham Abrams, chairman; Mrs. Huston Thompson, Mrs. Oliver F. Newman, Mrs. Stephen Bonsal and Mrs. J. W. Copeland.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAYS
SARNIA, Ont., Oct. 31.—Inability of railroads of Canada and the United States to cope with the freight situation was quoted here by T. L. Munger of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce as an argument in favor of the St. Lawrence deep waterways project. He compared the costs of water and rail shipment, pointing out that the all-ocean rate for grain to the old country was 6 cents a bushel, whereas it cost 22 cents by rail from the western fields to the seaboard.

TORONTO PENSION SCHEME
TORONTO, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The pension scheme for the care of the permanent civic employees of Toronto will be put into effect this year. A sub-committee has been engaged in investigating the matter. Each employee will pay a percentage, either 5 or 2 1/2 per cent of his salary into a fund, the city of Toronto to contribute an amount equal to that paid in by the employees.

ABOUT THE ADMISSION OF POLAND
Belgium to one or more of these Near Eastern conferences, which are multiplying.

The Allies have replied, nevertheless, to Angora stating that the date and place remain fixed. Paris, London, and Rome, through the High Commissioners of Constantinople, state that the Angora Government is entirely free to make its own arrangements about representation. Whether Constantinople will send delegates or not is a matter of indifference to the Allies. It is understood that Turkey will not insist on the presence of a Soviet representative.

NEGRO MOVEMENT MAKING PROGRESS

Inter-Racial Committees Said to Have Gone Far in Solving the Problem

Progress toward solving the Negro problem in the south through the activity of inter-racial committees was narrated today by Mrs. Henry I. Schmeiss of Richmond, Va., speaking before the Boston Hampton Association. The old tendency toward suppression of the Negroes is fast giving way to a desire on the part of the whites to help the colored man and aid him in every way to better his condition and advance himself as far as possible, she said.

Mrs. Schmeiss is chairman of the Women's Inter-Racial Committee of Virginia, and has long been interested in the problem of bettering conditions among the Negroes. In speaking of the new movement toward advancing the Negro this morning, she said:

When the colored soldiers returned from the recent war, it was a natural fact that there was trouble in the South. So great a conflict could not but work great changes in every land, and in the South, where there had been a race problem ever since the close of the Civil War, this problem was greatly heightened. "They've taught you how to shoot straight, now shoot the white folks," one colored master advised his congregation. Conditions everywhere had reached this stage. A great riot was threatening in Atlanta. It was then that the inter-racial movement had its inception.

Issue Was Discussed
A number of the Christian whites called a number of the Christian colored men in to discuss the matter. The colored men were amazed. It was the first time they had ever been given a full voice in the discussion of their wishes. It was discovered that the immediate cause of the riot scare was the desire of the colored people for a high school—a playground. They now have both.

Two years ago last summer the whites and Negroes met at Blide Ridge, and the idea of the inter-racial movement was crystallized. The men said it was a matter of establishing a right sentiment between the two races, and as they recognized the fact that women know a good deal about sentiment, they decided they could be of great service in this work.

Accordingly, they appeared before the first convention of women which took place in Virginia the following year. This changed to a convention of Methodist women. The idea was placed before them, and they were commissioned to "put it over" with the women of the south.

Continued to Organize
The men continued to organize themselves, of course, and soon had perfected committees in 600 of the southern counties. It was interesting that the very first type of white man responded to this call, and it is encouraging for the success of the movement that such men are leading it.

During the 60 years since the Civil War there had been no contact between the white and colored races except between the whites and the servant class of the Negroes. This movement has put the leaders of both races in contact with each other. The result is that it can be seen that all differences of opinion can be settled without any resort to the old methods of violence. In Virginia the inter-racial movement is less than a year old, yet it has already done some very fine work. At present, of course, we are largely concerned with organizing. We are not attempting to rush it too much, but are explaining things thoroughly as we go along so that the committees will be really effective.

One of the results of this thing is that it makes the colored people realize that the whites have a real interest in them. You can't legislate harmony in such a way as to bring about such a result. It is the result of the work of the inter-racial committees of whites and Negroes are now meeting together in the greatest amount of co-operation and working in all the problems, improving conditions among the colored people in their homes, schools and churches.

At a meeting at the Old South Church last night, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Hampton Association, Mrs. Schmeiss also gave her message of the inter-racial movement, while A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, also spoke on the Negro problem. He pointed out the fact that the Negro had come to this country against his will, and his problems were the problems of all sections of the United States alike. He should be given the utmost chance to develop and progress along all lines, he declared, urging even research into the possibilities of additional avenues of progress along which the black man could move.

STATE LAW CHIEFS DRAFT ARGUMENTS IN COAL TAX FIGHT

Final steps in preparing arguments to be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States next Monday in opposition to the coal tax law of the State of Pennsylvania, were taken today at a conference of attorneys-general interested at the Massachusetts State House in Boston.

Allen, Massachusetts Attorney-General, presided, and Oscar L. Young, Attorney-General of New Hampshire; Assistant Attorney-General Makepeace of Rhode Island; William Newcomb, First Assistant Attorney-General of New Jersey; Jay R. Benton, Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts; and Eugene C. Hultman, First Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts, were present.

Pennsylvania has levied a tonnage tax and a cave-in tax on all anthracite shipped out of the State. This amounts to 3 1/2 per cent on export coal. Anthracite consuming states are contesting the validity of the taxes.

WOOD WILL COACH YALE AT BASEBALL

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Joseph Wood, right fielder and assistant manager of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, will come to Yale as assistant to Head Coach A. E. B. Tommers of the Yale varsity baseball team, it was announced today by J. T. Blossom, graduate director of athletics.

Wood was here over the Yale-Brown game, when arrangements were completed for a contract covering a period of years. He will coach

the varsity pitchers and will have charge of the freshman team. He will report here the latter part of February. Wood became widely known a few years ago as pitcher for the Boston Americans and in 1913 his pitching was largely responsible for the Red Sox winning the world series.

Suffrage Banner to Top Mountain

Miss Peck Starts for Brazil to Fulfill Pledge

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Miss Annie Peck, mountain climber and suffrage worker, sailed on the Van Dyck yesterday for Brazil, to keep a promise made 10 years ago.

At that time Miss Peck announced that when suffrage became universal in the United States she would plant the suffrage flag on Mount Corcovado, in Brazil. Miss Peck is making the trip for that purpose.

ITALY RECOGNIZES PREMIER'S ACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

their cost in the past, every obstacle has been in the way of foreign initiative in Italy. Now, however, it is probable that the railways, telephones and telegraphs will be handed over to private enterprise, which presumably will be foreign.

Francisco Nitti's attempts to interest foreign capital failed, owing to the opposition of his own people, but Signor Mussolini's attempt would succeed, as the people consider him the savior of Italy and will obey, at least for the present, his orders without protest. It is probable that Signor Mussolini's special reference to the desire for American co-operation are connected with these plans.

Orders to Press
Count Sforza arrives in Rome today, and it is still hoped in diplomatic circles that the conversations between the Premier and the Ambassador will result in an agreement, as Count Sforza is generally recognized as Italy's best diplomat.

Signor Mussolini has circumscribed the liberties of the press, forbidding all declarations to journalists without special permission of the Government. He also declares that while he will not interfere with the freedom of the press in Italy, he will strictly enforce the press laws, which hitherto have been frequently infringed. It is probable that he will limit the Foreign Minister for a considerable time as he realizes the enormous importance of a clear foreign policy at the present moment.

Hostile Demonstration Against Count Sforza

ROME, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Count Sforza, Italian Ambassador to France, was the object of a hostile demonstration by Fascisti when he arrived at Busseto, in the Province of Turin, on the Italian frontier, while returning to Rome for a conference with Signor Mussolini. The Fascisti detached the carriage in which the Count was riding from the train, but carabinieri rushed in and rescued him.

Count Sforza thereupon continued his journey, and upon his arrival here he was received by the Premier, with whom he had a long conversation.

Immediately after the formation of the Fascist Government in Italy, Count Sforza telegraphed his resignation as Ambassador at Paris to the Premier, explaining that he believed the new Government should have in such important posts men who were in thorough accord with its policies. In reply Signor Mussolini reproached the Ambassador for his "ill-timed" action and asked him to remain at his post.

Fascisti and Nationalists fought today at Taranto, in southeastern Italy, over questions of local politics. Seven were killed and numbers were wounded, casualties being suffered by both sides.

HEALTH EXAMINATION OF PUPILS IS DENIED

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 6 (Special).—A request that he be permitted to make a physical examination of every pupil in the Bloomington public schools, filed with the board of education, by Dr. L. E. Moore, recently appointed city physician and health commissioner, was denied unanimously by the board after a brief discussion.

It was argued in opposing the request that "the health of the pupils this fall was excellent and above normal, but above all, it was regarded as absurd to examine the entire school population."

ABSENTEES MAY VOTE
Several thousand citizens of Massachusetts who must be away from their homes tomorrow will not be disfranchised but may cast their ballots under the absent voting law. About 5000 voters cast their ballots under this law two years ago at the State election. The application for these ballots is made to the city or town clerk in the community in which the voter is registered and the ballots must be received by these officials before the closing of the polls on election day in order that they may be counted.

EMPIRE GAS EARNINGS
The Empire Gas & Fuel Company reports that for the nine months ending Aug. 31, 1922, the pipe line subsidiaries had \$1,088,980 net earnings from operation and that for the three months ending Nov. 30, this year, it is estimated that they will have \$361,000, making a total for 12 months ending Nov. 30, this year, of \$1,328,000, compared with the similar period last year.

EARLY MORSE TRIAL URGED
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Immediate trial of Charles W. Morse, New York ship builder, indicted last January with his three sons and eight alleged business associates on charges of conspiracy to defraud the shipping board was requested today in a motion filed by Mr. Morse's counsel in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Hearing on the motion was set for Friday.

TRADE COURT WILL LESSEN LITIGATION

More Than a Score of Nations to Arbitrate Disputes Arising From Business Dealings

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Establishment by the International Chamber of Commerce of a court of arbitration, for the adjudication of commercial disputes between nationals of the various countries comprising its membership, was announced today by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the American section of the chamber.

Business men and organizations in the following countries will be represented in this trade tribunal, whose objectives will be the reduction of friction to a minimum and the settlement of points at issue without recourse to international litigation except as a last resort:

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the United States, and Yugoslavia.

In announcing provision for such a court of arbitration, the administrative headquarters of which will be at the offices of the international chamber in Paris, Mr. Bedford said:

It has long been recognized that, owing to the differences in language, laws, the great distances involved, and the limitations on communication, the ordinary legal procedure in settling disputes between nationals of different countries is fraught with extreme difficulty, expense and delay. From its inception, the International Chamber of Commerce has believed that one of the greatest services it could render to the commerce of the world would be to formulate a new plan, whereby commercial disputes might be adjusted economically, promptly and equitably without recourse to the usual legal agencies.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made considerable progress in facilitating the settlement by arbitration of disputes arising between business men in this country and also between those of this country and certain South American countries. It is believed that the establishment of the court of arbitration by the International Chamber of Commerce will result in a service of incalculable benefit in promoting friendly trade intercourse and furthering more complete understanding among the peoples of the world.

Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, is chairman of the American group on the court. His American associates include Newton D. Baker, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland; Irving T. Bush, president of Bush Terminal Company, New York; R. Goodwin Rhett, president of the People's National Bank, Charleston, S. C.; Henry M. Robinson, president of First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.; Frederick S. Snyder, president of Boston Chamber of Commerce; Thomas E. Wilson, president Wilson & Co., Chicago; Edgar Carolan, International General Electric Company, Paris; M. J. Saunders, manager International Mercantile Marine, New Orleans, La.

Phillip von Hemert, president of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and chairman of the special committee which drafted the rules of procedure for the court, will serve as president of its executive committee.

Any person, group or firm desirous of having recourse to arbitration under the new plan, must address a request to his national committee, or, if no national committee exists, through an organization member of

the International Chamber, giving a statement of the transaction in question and the claims to be arbitrated. If the question is deemed suitable for arbitration, the court will forward a copy of the request to those against whom complaint is made, and invite them to furnish a statement of their side of the case.

Then the court will appoint arbitrators to adjust disputes submitted to it. It is expected that the entire suit for arbitration, the court will forward a copy of the request to those against whom complaint is made, and invite them to furnish a statement of their side of the case.

To bring the court to the attention of business men throughout the world, the executive committee has recommended that all traders insert the following clause in their international contracts:

"The contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration, in accordance with the arbitration rules of the International Chamber of Commerce, the settlement of all disputes in connection with the interpretation or the execution of this contract."

AIR ASSOCIATION ISSUES PROGRAM

Every District of Country to Be Included in Development

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The National Aeronautic Association of the United States of America, organized by the National Aero Congress recently held in Detroit, is to have headquarters in Washington, with Col. Harold E. Hartney as general manager. Its statement says:

Men and women from all walks of life are now combined in an association which sponsors and fosters the science of aeronautics—a self-governing and self-supporting body—free from any influence which can be criticized as actuated by selfish purposes, but which is organized to reach all branches of public and individual activity.

The general scheme of organization provides for a strong national headquarters, from which will emanate control of policies and finances. Local activities will be conducted through the medium of districts—nine in number. Each district will have its own headquarters, with a district manager and staff.

The district organizations will make direct contact with the general public through flying clubs, air boards and civic clubs and associations. Thus the National Aeronautic Association will reach every nook and corner of the land, and those things which the public ought to know will be set forth in effective fashion.

In order to develop the industry it is deemed advisable to determine what part such an industry will play in the economic life of the Nation and to settle the business of air navigation on the basis of increased speed in communication and transportation at a moderate cost. This done, the demand for the industry will naturally follow.

BETTER SERVICE FOR NAGASAKI
NAGASAKI, Japan, Oct. 14.—Faster communication between Japan and the Asiatic mainland is the latest move in the Japanese plan to enable them to compete more successfully for trade on this side of the Pacific. Following announcement of a faster service from the industrial centers to Korea and the establishment of a railway between the main island and the island of Kyushu, comes the news that from January next the time between this port and Shanghai is to be cut down to about 27 hours. This is to be accomplished by two 11-knot steamers, exclusively for passengers.

TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN THERIOP
TORONTO, Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Speaking to the members of the Traffic League at this League's banquet here last night, C. A. Hayes, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, cited the restoration of the Canadian dollar to a favorable rate of exchange as a tribute to the initiative and thrift of the Canadian people.

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FRANCE IS WILLING
TO REDUCE AMOUNT
OF REPARATIONS

Asks to Be Forgiven Her Indebtedness—Brussels Conference Shaping—German Loan

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 6.—France is willing to reduce the Versailles Treaty reparations demands by nearly 100,000,000 gold marks, making the total reparations 45,000,000,000, of which about 35,000,000,000 would be applied to rebuilding the devastated areas in France, the rest going to Belgium and Serbia. She asks in return that she should be forgiven her inter-allied debts.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Brussels Conference on finance taking shape. It is now tentatively fixed for the beginning of December. Belgium took the initiative; England appears to be willing, while France is anxious. It is hoped that Mr. Bonar Law, Raymond Poincaré and other international ministers will have a preliminary meeting in Paris as soon as circumstances permit.

The Washington reply is understood here to mean that America would not object to sending a representative who would enter into the discussions. The name of Roland W. Boyden of Boston is mentioned. But the question of inter-allied debt should not be brought up and only the German debt should be considered. The French view is simple.

Conference Not Quite Certain
It is that the indemnity cannot be reduced except as part of a general settlement, and if the inter-allied debts are ruled out the conference would be robbed of its value, and would have no raison d'être. Therefore the Brussels conference is far from being so certain as is pretended.

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The international loan of 500,000,000 gold marks which Germany has proposed to the Allied Reparations Commission represents the sum which the German Government believes is required to undertake German financial stabilization. It is set forth in the German memorandum to the commission, which stipulates that the loan be exclusively devoted to this purpose.

Control Committee Proposed
The memorandum, it was made known today, also stipulates that the loan be placed under the supervision of a control committee comprising the leaders of the German Government and the Reichsbank authorities. The latter institution is expected actively to co-operate in the flotation of the loan by pledging its own gold reserve and other credits.

In suggesting the early convocation of the international loan committee, the German Government, it is indicated, hopes to stimulate the co-operation of J. P. Morgan and other American financial interests. While the French members of the Reparations Commission have not yet made known their attitude toward the present German proposal, it is asserted here that M. Barthou and M. Mauclaire are betraying unbecoming concern over the plunge of the mark into the accompanying slump of the French franc.

CONTROL OF FUEL
LIKELY IN QUEBEC

Provincial Legislature Is Asked to Set Up Machinery

QUEBEC, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence).—At the opening of the fourth session of the Fifteenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec, the speech from the throne outlining the legislative program was made by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, lieutenant-governor. "The shortage of coal which has lasted for some time," said Sir Charles, "and which may recur another year calls for the setting up of a controlling authority whose powers also can cover foodstuffs: if unforeseen circumstances should render this necessary. He continued:

You will be asked to consider the form and extent of the powers to be vested in this controlling body. The present state of our provincial finances admits of the Government carrying out more efficiently its roadways policy. It will propose amendments to the maintenance and repair of roads act, so as to allow of its assuming sole charge of the maintenance of certain provincial and district highways, thus insuring a quicker, better-planned execution of all necessary works, while at the same time relieving municipalities of a heavy burden.

A bill will be submitted to you for improving the fisheries in the St. Lawrence, which are capable of becoming for our province an important source of riches, and of aiding the rapid development of the North Shore and Gaspésie.

As the pulp and paper industry is one of the most important and profitable in our Province, it is desirable that men should be trained in technical knowledge and also as skilled workmen to direct its operations. You therefore will be invited to approve the establishment of a paper-making school.

To render more efficacious the means of preserving our forests and perfecting the training in forestry already given in Quebec your approval will also be asked of a school for forest guards. The Government will request you to increase the number of scholarships which it awards to young persons in finishing in Europe their studies in literature and the arts.

In order to further stimulate the advance in public education, the Government proposes to make this year large grants to primary schools. Several other proposals were outlined, among them one for strict control of the sale of medicated wines.

ROADS MUST CHARGE FAIR RENT
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Railroads which lease land along their right of way to private users must charge rentals equal to the sums which private owners would charge for similar property, or the transactions hereafter will be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a form of rebating in violation of law.

BRITISH ELECTORAL SYSTEM
MAKES FOR SPEEDY ACTION

How Candidates Are Chosen—Selection of Prime Minister—Ministry Represents the Party

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 24.—The precipitation of a general election in Great Britain by the collapse of the Coalition Government due to withdrawal of Conservatives in accordance with the vote taken by parliamentary members of the party at the Carlton Club meeting on Oct. 19, brings the whole British political system into view for the interested inspection of all peoples, particularly Americans, to whom democracy is so much the breath of life and whose institutions, in Yankee vernacular, are "just the same only different."

Democracy, while universal almost to the point of being a fetish today, is not an invention of the eighteenth century, as evidenced by the word itself, which is of ancient Greek origin. In more modern times the institutions have had a steady growth in England from the time of Magna Charta. And yet it was America which gave democracy its present world recognition with the Declaration of Independence and the written Constitution.

These documents taken together are intended not only to protect the people's declaration of political ideals such as self-government and equality of political opportunity, but also to furnish a comprehensive scheme of national government organization. Functions, powers, and terms of office of officeholders are expressly stated and precisely limited. The whole consists of a series of checks and balances. The Executive and Legislative departments may check and balance each other. The same is to some extent true between the two arms of the Legislative Department, the Senate and House of Representatives. And the Judiciary may check both, and so on.

How Candidates Are Elected

Candidates are elected to office for brief or worse for a term of variable length. Due to the varying lengths of terms of officeholders, a change in the political complexion of the country sometimes results in checks and balances to the point of deadlock. For instance, there may be a Republican Senate and a Democratic House of Representatives, or a Democratic President and a Congress which is Republican in both houses. This was the condition which confronted President Wilson from November, 1918, until Mar. 4, 1921.

Such a condition could not obtain in England, where the Cabinet or Government always represents the party or the political combination which commands a majority in Parliament. The moment it ceases to represent a dependable majority, that moment it ceases to be the Government.

A President of the United States may be re-elected, and here is the exception to general American procedure—there is nothing in the written Constitution to prevent him being re-elected indefinitely if he could receive enough votes. However, George Washington, the first President, refused a third term and set a precedent which has served as unwritten law ever since. In the observance of this tradition, undeclassified by written Constitution, the Americans follow a course which is the basis of the entire English system. Ask an Englishman for a copy of his Constitution and he will refer you to Magna Charta. As a matter of fact, the British Constitution is a complete system of government from unwritten law, which has been established by precedent and is maintained by deferential adherence to tradition.

As Democratic as America

The British system, now to be witnessed in action at a time of unprecedented tension and importance, while it is just as democratic as the American—some people say more so—proceeds by different methods. There is no elective principle in the Government, the hereditary ruler, the King. But as time has passed and the democratic idea has grown, the British sovereigns, who frequently have been the most democratic individuals in the Empire, have yielded to the logic of ideas and the popular will, with the result that the King of England is no longer a ruler in a political sense. True, he

New York Solon Needs Ingenuity
of a Foreman on Tower of Babel

Bohemian and Aristocrat, Occident and Orient, Town and Country Jostle Each Other in Eleventh District

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The greatest extremes of any congressional district in the United States are represented in the Eleventh Congressional District, which includes Staten Island and the lower part of the island of Manhattan.

Within its boundaries the biggest and tallest buildings in the world raise their towers to the skies, and farmers tend their fields and gather salt hay from the sea-meadows their ancestors acquired from Dutch or English kings, many generations ago. The district's business activities include some of the world's biggest banking institutions and stock exchanges, as well as the daily markets where clam-diggers fix prices for the products of their toil on Staten Island's foreshore.

At one extreme of the district's social life is Greenwich Village and its "Bohemian" life. A camp-meeting grove where the Negroes of the district hold yearly religious meetings is at the other.

New York's Chinese quarter, the Syrian and Chaldean quarter, vast gatherings of Jews from every land; Italians, Greeks, Armenians, and Turks in their little colonies, and Americans of pure stock are found in the Manhattan end of the district. The population of several of the voting districts here is made up almost

entirely of the families of janitors and caretakers of the big office buildings in the financial district. In Staten Island are the descendants of the original settlers, Dutch, French Huguenot and English, and the later immigration. There are farms still held by the same families that acquired them by royal grant or purchase from the original owners, the Acquachonga Indians. Alongside of them are farms owned by Greeks and Poles, who raise garden produce for the particular palates of their compatriots.

For 16 years the district has been represented in the House by Daniel J. Flanagan, a resident of the Oliver Street district in Lower Manhattan, which has furnished so many of the leaders in Tammany Hall and the Democratic Party. His opponent this year will be Judge Joseph B. Handy, Staten Islander and an independent Democrat, nominated by the Republican Party.

LOFTY HOME FOR UNION LEAGUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The final plan for a 21-story \$3,000,000 building is to be submitted this month to Union League Club members. The proposal is to build what will be the finest and largest club house in Chicago. The entire 21 stories are to be devoted to club use. The construction is planned to be started next year, if agreed on.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE
SEEKS TO CONTROL

Balance of Power Sought by Former Premier—Conservatives and Laborites Lead

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Now that all the general election candidates have been nominated and the untested seats filled up, the final and intensive stage of the struggle of political parties here has begun. In his lightning speech at the Stoll Picture House here on Saturday Mr. Lloyd George invited his hearers to "place the interests of country before party," but he has nominated a number of candidates to oppose Conservatives in the new Parliament, so as to enable, what he described on Saturday as "a strong body of independent men who are prepared to face any party," to enforce their views.

In other words, he is playing for the creation of a situation in which the small group he himself controls shall hold the balance amongst the bigger parties, and thus make any government impossible that does not conform to his ideals. This places him in a very different position from that of all other political groups, who are more frankly out for party ends. For the Independent Liberals have also nominated enough candidates to render an absolute, though a very narrow majority possible. Their hopes of carrying the country are so faint, however, that they are already casting backward glances to the cohorts of Labor on the one side and of Mr. Lloyd George on the other, as alternative conditors against Mr. Bonar Law's Conservatives, who are now far and away the most formidable combination in the field. Unlike every other party Mr. Bonar Law and his followers are still able to hope for victory without coalition with anybody.

They have come off well in the untested constituencies. The Labor setback in the municipalities has helped them. Their cry of retrenchment at home and solidarity with Great Britain's French and other allies abroad, sounds in the ears of the overburdened taxpayers, who feel the weight of Mr. Lloyd George's housing and social service schemes at home, and have been scared by his spread eagles abroad. It is true that Mr. Bonar Law himself has much to answer for in the way of past complexity with the very deeds he now denounces. He is also handicapped by a diaphanous wing, which prevents his clearing his party of malfeasance charges of protection and imperialism.

Barred from Vote Catching
The responsibility of his position also as head of the only united party able to make a serious bid for power without outside help, while it recommends him to the more substantial element in the middle classes, debars him from vote-catching promises that are being freely used against him.

In his speech at Leeds on Saturday, he compared the position of the Conservatives today to that which they occupied in 1874, when they won under Disraeli, the greatest victory for more than a century in this country. Their policy then, as now, was negative. It is to attend to business and put an end to "alarms and excursions abroad and incessant legislation at home." Mr. Bonar Law's candidates are now busy throughout the country, explaining why what happened in 1874 is bound to be repeated in 1922. The Asquithians, Lloyd Georgians and Laborites are as busy declaring the contrary.

Former Kaiser Weds Princess of Reuss
DOORN, Nov. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The former German Emperor and Princess Hermine of Reuss wed yesterday at the House of Doorn where the former Kaiser spends his hours in exile, and there they remain today. The ceremonies that united them, both civil and religious, were witnessed by 28 guests, and were kept from the sight of the villagers of Doorn and a host of correspondents and camera men with a secrecy that was both studied and mysterious.

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ALLIES IN DELICATE POSITION
IN NEUTRAL ZONE OF STRAITS

By Mudania Armistice Convention the Kemalists Undertook to Respect Specified Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Any consideration of the terms of the convention entered into between the allied and Turkish military representatives and signed at Mudania on Oct. 10 must be prefaced by the reminder that it is merely a measure taken to facilitate an armistice, and not a final settlement of the questions at issue. The subsequent peace conference, while it will certainly base its discussions on the terms of the convention, will accurately define certain points purposely left vague in the present document.

The most important point at issue is the freedom of the Straits. Four neutral zones are specified, of which the two on the Asiatic side of the Straits are to be "delimited by mixed commissions, consisting of one officer of each of the allied armies and one officer of the Ankara Government." These neutral zones are definitely described as "new," from which it may be presumed that the old zones as defined in the Treaty of Sevres are deemed to be superseded. The European neutral zones, on the other hand, are exactly specified by the determination of their frontiers. The zone on the European side of the Dardanelles comprises the whole of the Gallipoli peninsula, and the boundary on the European side of the Bosphorus is a line drawn across the Constantinople peninsula at an average distance of about 50 miles from the latter city.

Modified Sevres Treaty

The permanence of these zones is not insisted upon, nor on the other hand, is there any definite undertaking as to their evacuation. On this point the convention states: "Until the withdrawal of the allied troops and the cessation of the occupation of each of the zones referred to, the Ankara Government undertakes to respect the said zones."

In effect, therefore, the terms of the convention contemplate the continued occupation of the zones, and presumably pending the peace conference, of a slightly modified form of the Zone of the Straits established by the Treaty of Sevres. Should this modified area become permanent, it will mean that on both shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles a strip of territory will be held by an international force. The position of such a force would be extremely delicate should a further threat of hostilities arise. It would occupy four detached posts, depending for later communication upon the railways of the Straits themselves. While such a force would be in a position to be able to deny the use of the Straits to its enemies, it would be utterly impotent to insure the safe navigation of them by its friends. Further, unless supported by an overwhelming naval force, it would run the risk of being surrounded and destroyed in detail.

Turning from the freedom of the Straits to the occupation of Thrace, the first thing that strikes one in the terms of the convention is that no limit is assigned to the ultimate occupation of that country by the Turks. The reason of this is undoubtedly that such a limit is beyond the jurisdiction of a purely military convention, and is wholly a matter for the decision of the statesmen of the peace conference. But, nevertheless, the lack of definition leaves a loophole for further complications. Ratification of the findings of the peace conference cannot possibly take place before the expiration of the time limit for the evacuation of Thrace by the allied missions and contingents. There is nothing in the convention dealing with the extent of territory to be surrendered by the Greeks or to be included in the process of handing over. Doubtless there will be further agreement on this point, which is really one for the Greeks and Turks to agree upon, subject to the approval of the nations of the world, and it was certainly wise that the conclusion of the convention should not have been delayed by the discussions which would inevitably have arisen had such a point been raised.

To Prevent Massacre
The procedure laid down for the evacuation of Thrace by the Greeks and its occupation was evidently devised to prevent a repetition of the massacre and looting which have been such a terrible accompaniment of the transfer of Asiatic territory from Greek to Turkish rule. So much savagery still exists among the nations of the Near East that the murder of enemy civilians in cold blood is deemed a meritorious act. The population of eastern Thrace is composed of many nationalities, inextricably mingled, and it is not suggested that the line of the Maritza divides a purely Greek from a purely Turkish population. There is consequently a grave danger that in the passions aroused in the transfer of eastern Thrace, the Greeks should vent their anger upon the Turkish inhabitants, and that the Turks should retaliate by the murder of the Greek inhabitants. The presence of an allied force of about seven battalions should provide a safeguard against excesses comparable to those of Smyrna.

Finally, it will be noticed that the convention contains a stipulation that the Turks shall not maintain a military force in eastern Thrace until the ratification of peace. This is no doubt intended to discourage a Turkish-Bulgarian conspiracy directed against the interests of the Allies. Such an alliance becomes possible with the re-establishment of the Turk in Europe, and the states of Yugoslavia and Rumania are already apprehensive of the possibility of its results upon the peace of their borders.

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BENGAL DEALING
WITH HOOLIGANISM

Government Takes Steps to Eliminate Violent Characters

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.—Although organized opposition to the law, based on political objections to the Government, has generally ceased in Calcutta, the northern parts of the city and suburbs are infested by a dangerous type of hooligans, mainly up-country men who attain considerable success owing to the congested nature of the area they cover and the amount of money often carried by the individual on their persons.

The police know the leaders perfectly well, but it is most difficult to secure evidence, owing to spies maintained by the gangs and the terrorism which is inspired by them. The Bengal Government is bringing in a bill permitting deportation by the Governor-in-Council, without further trial, of known violent characters on the certificate of the commissioner of police.

EXTREMISTS IN INDIA
SPLIT OVER RELIGION

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.—There are increasing signs that the religious solidarity temporarily effected on the extremist platform is fast waning. Communal representation is tending, in the Punjab, at least, to become religious representation. The serious religious riots in Multan last September have resulted in all the matter discussed by the Multan municipality revealing a solid bloc of 12 Muhammadan members against a solid bloc of 11 Hindus.

Similarly, a recent debate in the Allahabad municipality resulted in a heated discussion, allegations and counter charges of favoritism passing between the Hindus and the Muhammadans. A nephew of Pandit Motilal Neerur was leader of the former party.

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Made seamless back, seamless foot, reinforced heel and toe, wide garter hem. Colors gray, camel, brown and green. Sizes 8½ to 10.

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At \$3.50 Pair

Shown in two-tone check panels made full fashioned with reinforced sole, heel and toe, wide garter hem. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Colors in gray, fawn, coddan and black.

Wool-Mixed Heather
Hose. At \$1.25 Pair

Made seamless back, seamless foot, reinforced heel and toe, wide garter hem. Shown in variety of heather shades. Sizes 8½ to 10½.

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STATE REFERENDA DEMAND INTELLIGENT BALLOT STUDY

Decisions in Tomorrow's Election Should Justify Law, Making Voters Final Legislative Authority

Prohibition enforcement by the State, censorship of motion pictures, and definition of the qualifications of a district attorney are the three paramount questions submitted to the voters of Massachusetts in referenda which will appear on the State ballot tomorrow. Two other statewide referenda, one on a constitutional amendment eliminating the requirement for roll calls on emergency measures before the Legislature and the other with regard to the liability of voluntary associations, will appear on page four of the ballot. The voters of Suffolk County will be asked to decide the issue of equal pay for equal work for school teachers, irrespective of sex.

Thoroughly debated

Arguments for both sides of these questions have been presented to the public to a varying extent. The voter in the majority of cases should be able to go to the polls with conclusions reached, and mark crosses after "Yes" or after "No" with an intelligent understanding of the issues. The popular referendum which establishes the people as the final legislative authority.

First of the five statewide questions is the constitutional amendment. Proponents urge this change on the ground that it will eliminate a time-consuming requirement that all bills carrying emergency preambles. They say that the majority of the votes on these preambles, which provide that the act shall become law immediately on signature instead of 90 days after, are unanimous, and that the necessity for a roll call is slight. They assert that there is an adequate safeguard in the provision that five members of the House or two members of the Senate may demand a call of the names.

On the other hand, it is a fundamental of democratic constitutional government that legislators shall be recorded. The majority of the measures which carry emergency preambles are important. There is a considerable body of opinion which holds that members of the General Court shall be recorded on every important piece of legislation, and that the saving of time which might be realized by this change does not compensate for the erosion of democratic policy.

Text of First Question

The text of Referendum No. 1 as it appears on the ballot follows:

Shall an amendment to the Constitution relative to the call of the names of members of the Legislature on bills carrying emergency preambles, which received in a joint session of the two houses held May 27, 1920, 169 votes in the affirmative and 15 in the negative, and at a joint session of the two houses held May 24, 1921, received 261 votes in the affirmative and 1 in the negative, be approved?

The second referendum is on a law which provides that voluntary associations may sue and be sued in their common name. This act is supported by manufacturers and other industrial organizations. It is opposed by organized labor. It is urged by its proponents on the ground that it establishes by law a liability which should apply to voluntary associations. It is opposed on the ground that the law will be used as a weapon against trade unions to tie up their funds in case of a strike or other controversy with employers.

The text of Referendum No. 2 follows:

Shall a law (Chapter 268 of the Acts of 1921) which provides that any voluntary association composed of five or more persons, and not subject to the first 11 sections of Chapter 182 of the General Laws, may sue or be sued in its common name, that in any suit against such association service may be made upon certain designated officers thereof, and that the separate property of any member thereof shall be exempt from attachment or execution in any such suit, which law was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 121 in the affirmative to 84 in the negative, and in the Senate by a majority not recorded, and was approved by His Excellency the Governor, be approved?

Film Censorship

The following is the text of Referendum No. 3:

Shall a law (Chapter 438 of the Acts of 1921) which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit or display publicly in this Commonwealth any motion picture film unless such film has been examined and approved by the Commissioner of Public Safety, who may, subject to the appeal given by the act, disapprove any film or part thereof, or require its removal, or require its exhibition to be supervised by a person appointed by the Commissioner, and make rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, which law was passed in the House of Representatives by a majority not recorded, and in the Senate by 21 votes in the affirmative to 16 votes in the negative, and was approved by His Excellency the Governor, be approved?

This question requires a "Yes" or "No" vote and The Christian Science Monitor favors a "No" vote.

The following is the text of Referendum No. 4:

Shall a law (Chapter 427 of the Acts of 1922) enacted to enforce in Massachusetts the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that except as authorized by the act, the manufacture, sale, barter, transportation, importation, exportation, delivery, furnishing or possession of any intoxicating liquor, as defined in the act, shall be a criminal offense and be punished in the manner prescribed by the act, which law was passed in the House of Representatives by a majority of 124 in the affirmative to 68 in the negative, and in the Senate by a majority of 28 in the affirmative to 9 in the negative, and was approved by His Excellency the Governor, be approved?

This question requires a "Yes" or "No" vote, and The Christian Science Monitor unhesitatingly urges a "Yes" vote.

District Attorneyships

The text of Referendum No. 5 is as follows:

Shall a law (Chapter 458 of the Acts of 1922) which provides that a district

LODGE CANDIDACY GIVES CHIEF ISSUE IN STATE ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

The Democratic candidate in the Twenty-Second District, normally Republican, is said to enjoy the support of many independent voters.

District Attorneyships

In Middlesex County the contest for district attorney is expected to be close. James C. Reilly of Lowell is the Democratic candidate against Arthur K. Reading of Cambridge, Republican. Mr. Reilly is an assistant district attorney and has the support of Endicott P. Saltonstall, who was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Nathan A. Tuffe. Mr. Reading has an active support.

No doubt, however, the most significant contest is that for district attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Pelletier is seeking to recapture the office in which, the court found, he practiced "official corruption." He has the Democratic nomination and is opposed by Thomas C. O'Brien, the present district attorney and Republican nominee.

Party lines do not count seriously in this contest. The issue is honesty and impartial administration of public service. Within the last few days there has been a decided swing toward Mr. O'Brien. This tendency is believed to be due to an awakening to the fundamental issue at stake, and to the realization that Mr. Pelletier will never sit in the office.

Statements of Confidence Mark Closing of Campaign With closing predictions of victory by both sides and with final rallies, largely in Boston, the campaign for offices to be filled by tomorrow's Massachusetts biennial election closed today.

Chief interest centered in the contest between the deposed and disgraced former district attorney of Suffolk County, Joseph C. Pelletier, and the present district attorney, Thomas C. O'Brien. Martin Lomasney, political leader of Ward 5 of Boston and of no little power in the county, came out against Mr. Pelletier, declaring that this fight transcends in importance even the senatorial contest.

Mr. Lomasney assailed Mr. Pelletier, who has been declaring that he is loyal to his friends, by pointing out that it is not loyalty to promise that the charges against him shall be answered and then stand mute before the court which disbars him.

Commonwealth, issued a final statement declaring that he is confident that the people will return him to office on the record of his administration. Frank H. Foss, chairman of the Republican State Committee, predicted victory for all of the Republican candidates, declaring that the opposition has conducted a campaign of misrepresentation.

John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for Governor, accused Governor Cox of trying to belittle issues. William A. Gaston, Democratic candidate for United States Senator against Henry Cabot Lodge, set 50,000 votes as his plurality. Mr. Lodge calmly predicted victory but specified no figures.

Washington Cook of Sharon, independent candidate for United States Senator, withdrew last night, issuing a statement in which he urged support of Mr. Lodge. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard College, urged a vote for John A. Nichols, Prohibition-Progressive candidate for United States Senator, and for Governor Cox. He said that women voters may safely vote for Mr. Nichols because Mr. Lodge has never represented them in the past, and declared that he would vote for Mr. Nichols as the best way to reduce the "vicious influence of Senator Lodge and to promote the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations."

It is desired by the national office of the Near East Relief that contributions be made through the Massachusetts headquarters, 1318 Little Building, Boston, and that checks be made payable to Kilder, Peabody & Co., its treasurer. These contributions are immediately forwarded in lump sum by that company.

A cable from Constantinople received at the Massachusetts headquarters in Boston estimated that 130,000 refugees passed through the relief station in Thrace last week, practically all on foot, a few in carts drawn by oxen. It is expected that the peak will be reached next Sunday, when 400,000 refugees will have received their share of the relief.

In addition to its natural interest in the fate of little children, Massachusetts feels particular concern for the orphans who were being moved from Kharpout to the more secure districts of Syria under French control, when their leader, Lester J. Wright, was slain, because that station was supported almost entirely from funds raised in that Commonwealth.

Lack of word to the contrary makes the Massachusetts committee believe that the children whom Mr. Wright was escorting escaped. Their numbers probably did not exceed 1000, as definite information has already been received of the safe arrival of Turkey of most of the 5000 Kharpout orphans.

TEXTILE STRIKE FIGURES IN ELECTION

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, Nov. 6.—The prolonged textile strike, still in effect in the great Amoskeag mills of this city and many of the smaller mills of the State as a protest against a 54-hour week, although the wage cut of last winter has been rescinded in most cases, will figure in the election tomorrow. The Democratic platform pledges enactment of a law to limit to 48 hours a week the working time in industries employing women and children. The Republican platform opposes legislation to this effect at present but favors a federal eight-hour day law and investigation of the labor situation in New Hampshire by a fact-finding commission.

HOURS FOR CASTING BALLOTS

Hours which voting booths will be open in tomorrow's state election in Greater Boston follow:

	Open	Close
Boston	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Brookline	6:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Cambridge	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Chelsea	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Everett	6:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Lynn	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Malden	6:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Medford	6:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Melrose	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Waltham	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Newton	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Quincy	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Salem	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Roslindale	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Woburn	6:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Watertown	5:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Wellesley	6:30 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Winchester	5:45 a. m.	4:30 p. m.

CONFERENCE AT MT. HOLYOKE SOUTH HADLEY, MASS., NOV. 6 (Special)

The Seventy Annual Conference of the Intercollegiate Association of News Magazines of Women's Colleges is to be held at Mt. Holyoke College on Nov. 10 and 11. The association includes members from the following colleges: Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Goucher, Connecticut, Radcliffe, Wheaton, Hunter, Simmons. The conference program is under the supervision of Mary Hopkins, Mt. Holyoke '23, who is also president of the association.

DRY LEADER SEEKS TO ROUSE VOTERS TO REALIZE DUTIES

Hope of Wets Seen in Neglect of Citizens to Mark Ballots as Required for Referenda

"I am rather curious to know just how many citizens of Massachusetts will forget to vote on the various referenda at the polls next Tuesday—especially on Referendum No. 4, the prohibition enforcement code," said Ernest H. Cherrington, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, who visited Boston recently.

He felt that the danger was that a misinformed people will vote against the enforcement of the Constitution, but that an absent-minded citizenry falling in their duty will forget to vote on the question at all.

Dr. Cherrington, who is also manager of the American Issue Publishing Company, the printing branch of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at Westerville, O., came to Boston in connection with arrangements for the approaching convention of the World League in Toronto, Canada.

Responsibility of Citizenship In discussing the referendum issue of tomorrow, he said:

The passage of the enforcement code depends largely upon the willingness of the people to do their duty in going to the polls. The man who neglects to vote forfeits all right to criticize the resulting government. It is strange that it should be necessary to urge American citizens to vote, when it is probably true that most of them would be willing enough to risk their lives in fighting for the right to express their wishes in the Government. How careless they are with their rights when they have obtained them!

The history of Massachusetts is peculiar in this respect. A report made to your recent constitutional convention showed that not one of the last constitutional amendments and not one of the referenda to the people, all of which were carried by overwhelming majorities of those actually voting on them, would have been carried if 50 per cent of the registered vote were required. The majorities given these measures ranged from 58 per cent to 84 per cent of the total vote cast on them, but fell short of one-half the registered vote.

Only five measures referred to the people and mentioned in that report received 38 per cent of the registered vote, and these were the only ones that received 50 per cent of the actual vote cast for Governor. The 2 1/2 per cent beer law was carried in this State by from 9000 to 10,000 votes, but 150,000 votes failed to vote on the subject at all. I know, of course, that the average voter was confused in the statement of that question but even allowing for that

PAVING IN BOSTON WILL BE DONE CHIEFLY BY CONTRACT IN FUTURE

Early Elimination of Pay-Roll Labor in Public Works Department Sought in Interest of Greater Efficiency

To bring its work closer to those standards of efficiency more and more sought and demanded in municipal activities of today, Mayor James M. Curley proposes to eliminate as largely and as rapidly as possible pay-roll labor from the Boston department of public works.

In cases where employees of long service are not yet eligible for placing upon the pension lists under the system which becomes effective next year, Mr. Curley intends to find places for them in other branches of the city service where their capabilities can best be used.

The Mayor appreciates that the call for high standards is louder today than ever before, and believes his plan will be of material aid in making the department of public works more efficient.

Joseph A. Rourke, commissioner of public works, discussing the problem of greater efficiency in public service with an eye on his own department, says that he will try to place men of long service now doing paving work on street repair or maintenance work jobs in the future.

Contract work for construction and reconstruction is favored not only by many of the department heads in Boston but in other cities as well. Engineers have said frankly that work let out to private contractors is done in 60 per cent of the time required for regular city laborers to do it. It is pointed out by Mr. Rourke that while there is no desire to "drive" the laborers it is the duty of the city to its citizens to place men where they can render the most efficient service. The Veterans' Civil Service Act, certain city officials declare, is lowering the standard of municipalities, owing largely to the thoughtlessness of those men who come under its provisions and who have failed to appreciate the fact that the better the service rendered, the better for both the individual and the community.

Mr. Rourke said today that there are about 650 men employed in the paving service of the city, and that most of them had been in the city service for many years. This division of the public works department, he declared, could not be counted upon to do more than \$250,000 worth of new street paving, or reconstruction work on streets, in one year. He was convinced that private contract firms could do much better.

Because of the years of experience these long-time employees have had in street repair and construction work Mr. Rourke said that he hopes to have them do such work, wherever possible, and to have all the new and harder work done by contract firms.

The city must have laborers, pavers and water service men on its pay roll at all times, he declared, for much repair work cannot be estimated in advance, and a regular force can do such odd jobs at less expense than through private agreement. Maintenance work in the water department, he recalled, is done entirely by a regular force.

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CENSORSHIP DOOMED

Join the Tremendous Majority and Keep the Censor Out

VOTE NO ON REFERENDUM 3

SENATOR DAVID I. WALSH AND SECRETARY OF WAR JOHN W. WEEKS ARE OPENLY AGAINST CENSORSHIP

Ninety-two per cent of the newspapers of Massachusetts are against censorship.

Mayors of Massachusetts, chairmen of city and town committees, irrespective of political party, are overwhelmingly against censorship. Even its own sponsor, Senator George Chamberlain, now publicly questions its wisdom.

Labor stands solidly against censorship. Women and men of all walks of life, clergymen of all denominations, teachers, veterans, parents—all regard it as unwise and un-American, and are against censorship.

And the reason? They will not confide to ONE MAN, politically appointed, and subject to political and sinister influences, the power to set moral standards for the people of this State.

Mark Your X Tomorrow in the

NO COLUMN OF REFERENDUM 3 Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship 125 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. EDWARD R. O'BRIEN, Vice-Chairman

OLD NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE REOPENED

After Being Closed Six Months
Popular Motor Highway Is
Again in Use

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 6.—(Special)—The Newburyport turnpike was reopened to travel over its entire length yesterday, for the first time in six months. The work of resurfacing the roadbed has been completed over a stretch of about 11 miles between this city and Topsfield. Some of the minor work remains to be cleaned up, but these details will be easily completed before Dec. 1, the date set for the completion of the road contract. The contract involves an expenditure of approximately \$900,000, and is the largest individual job that has ever before been attempted in this county.

The reopening of the road marks an epoch in the history of the turnpike, one of the most notable roads in the country. The road has been open to travel for more than a century and for many years was the main thoroughfare to points east of Boston. It was then known as the stage route from Boston to points east. In the last few years it has become one of the popular automobile thoroughfares. It affords the shortest and quickest route between Boston and Newburyport, a distance of about 25 miles and is almost a straight road.

The history of the road is interesting. It was authorized by the General Court March 8, 1803. The legislative authority was granted to "Micajah Sawyer, William Coombs, Nichol Pike, Arnold Wells, William Bartlett, John Pettigell, William Smith, John Codman and James Prince, and all such persons as are or shall be associated with them, under the name of the Newburyport Turnpike Corporation," to lay out and build a turnpike road four rods wide, from the head of State Street in Newburyport "in as nearly a straight line as possible to Chelsea bridge," with liberty to erect turnpike gates and establish tolls for the use of the same.

In the following August work on the roadbed was begun, and the cut 10 feet deep made through the highlands owned by Moses Brown, opposite the head of State Street, Newburyport. Deep hollows were filled with gravel taken from this excavation, and a solid and substantial causeway built over the marsh known as Pine Swamp.

Although the work was pushed as rapidly as possible, the turnpike required three years in building, being completed in 1806. It cost, with the toll houses, bridges, and two hotels—one at Topsfield and one at Lynnfield—nearly \$600,000, slightly more than half what the present modern road has cost in expenditure.

For many years the Eastern stage company paid from \$800 to \$1000 annually for the privilege of running its stages, post chaises and wagons over the road, but travelers by private conveyance found the old route through Rowley, Ipswich and Salem, though longer, more convenient and attractive. As a result, after deducting from the gross income the cost of annual repairs and the salaries of gatekeepers, only a small balance remained to be divided annually among the stockholders of the corporation.

In 1840 the Turnpike corporation suffered another severe blow with the opening of the Eastern railroad, although Samuel Shoe & Son advertised in June of that year to run an accommodation stage over the turnpike, carrying passengers at reduced rates from Newburyport to Boston.

A few years later the toll gates were abandoned and the toll houses sold. As a matter of convenience to travelers the county commissioners took over a section of the turnpike from Newburyport to Rowley and established a public highway. This control by the county authorities was later extended over the entire stretch of roadway in Essex County.

FRENCHMAN FAVORS CONSTRUCTION IDEA

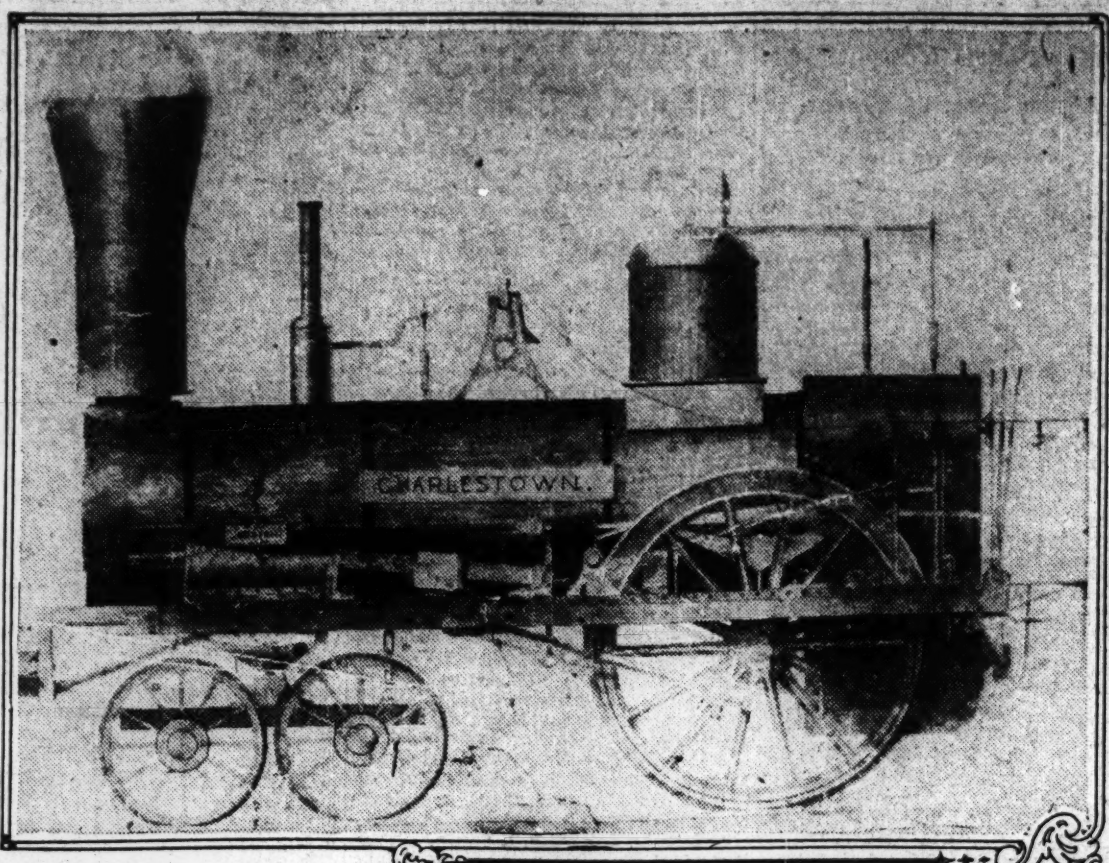
French, German, and Belgian Socialists, by recommending the reconstruction of the devastated areas of France with German materials and technicians and French labor, have proposed the only practical solution of the German reparations problem, declared Jean Longuet, former Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and now editor of *Le Populaire* at the Old South Forum, Boston, yesterday afternoon.

Socialists throughout the world have fought for maintenance of peace and abolition of war, said M. Longuet. He expressed considerable faith in the future of the League of Nations, but maintained that it should be composed of representatives of the people themselves and not be a league of governments. It would be nothing but a "weakling," he said, while the United States, Germany, Russia, and Turkey remained out.

In answer to a question regarding the allied nations and the Turks, M. Longuet replied that the situation in the Near East was the result of the Allies' terms which had practically denied the Turks the right to live. France had no desire to enter into a new war with the Turks.

For economic reasons he thought the French Government would soon recognize the Bolshevik Government of Russia, but he said Socialists would never receive their orders from Moscow. Attempted interference, he said, had cost the Communist Party half its membership in France in a year.

TEMPLE CORNER STONE LAID
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The corner stone of the new \$3,500,000 "City Temple" being erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church here was laid yesterday. Commenting on the felicitation of a previous speaker that the church stood under the shadow of the City Hall, Gen. Charles G. Dawes observed the City Hall stood under the shadow of this church.



Upper—The Charles Town, a typical wood-burning locomotive of the forties with balloon stack.

Lower—A modern giant, No. 3000 of the Boston & Maine, Santa Fe type with five pairs of driving wheels.

Lower corner—The Saxon, showing the eight-wheel type of 1872, an early coal burner.

Boston Exhibition Unfolds the Story of the Locomotive

STEAM locomotives in lithograph, poster, photograph and diagram, railroad time tables, excursion notices, tickets and baggage checks, covering the story of the railroad in the United States and particularly in New England, are now being shown at the Boston Public Library. The exhibition has been arranged by the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, with John W. Merrill of Cambridge, Mass., a director, in charge. The pictures of locomotives are largely from his collection.

One story runs like a thread throughout the exhibition—the development of the locomotive. First come photographs of the earliest pump engines and steam carriages now preserved in museums in England and France. Next are the early American locomotives; the first one built in America to run on rails being Tom Thumb, Peter Cooper's achievement of 1825, although Salem Reed of Salem, Mass., had designed and built a steam-driven carriage in 1790 and run it on the public highway. Many of the early locomotives, however, such as the famous Dewitt Clinton of the New York Central Railroad, which first ran between Albany and Schenectady, were imported from England. There is a large colored lithograph of this locomotive in the exhibition.

The wealth of material lies in the thirties, forties, and fifties. Then the builders pushed travel by steam to popularity by issuing gayly colored lithographs of locomotives and of stations where eager passengers boarded lightning expresses. These models look now like tin toys, painted bright red, blue, and green. The box containing the headlight on the Sagua Grande, for example, built in 1856 by Richard Norris & Son of Philadelphia, with its portrait of a lady, looks like nothing more than a fancy tin cake box. These locomotives were comparatively few and, under personal names, such as Robert Fulton and descriptive names, such as the Friend and Old Ironsides, quite individual. Today a number, often of four figures, is considered sufficient identification. The great jump in the miles of line in the United States came in the thirties. In 1830 there were only 40 miles of track, but in 1840/2755, an increase per cent of 6788. In 1917 there were 254,734 miles of line.

Changing Smoke Stacks
The development which, more than any other single factor, made this in-

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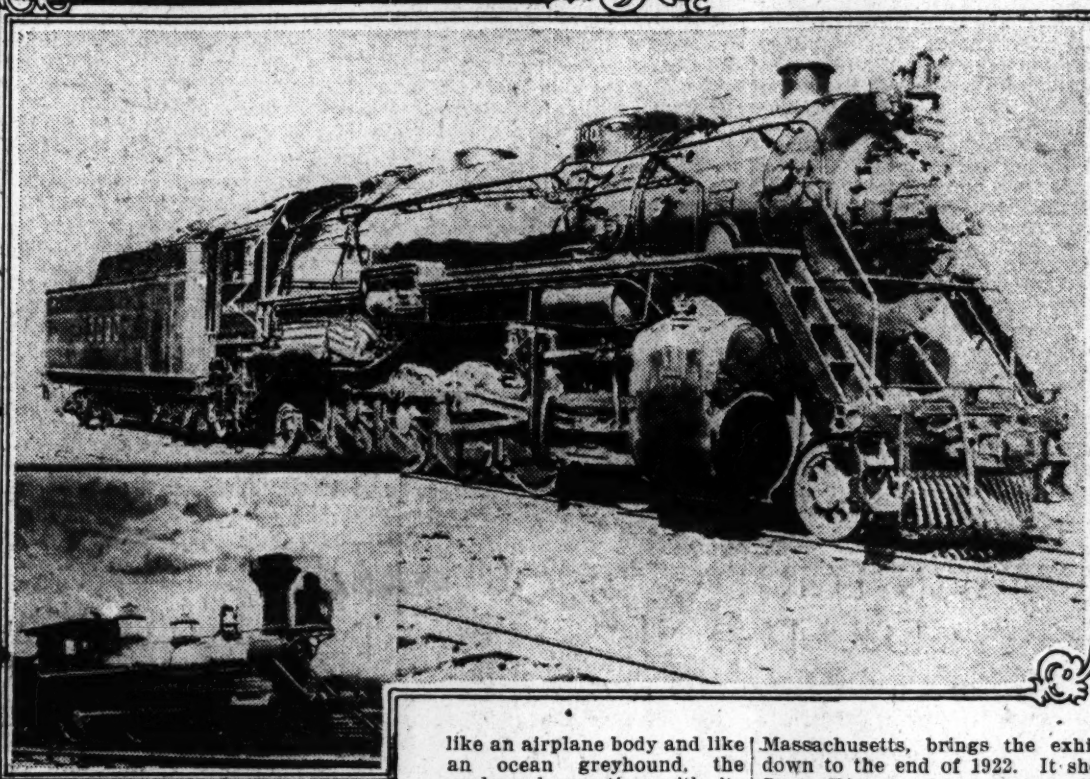
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crease possible was the substitution of coal as fuel for wood. The smoke stacks of the early models are as amusing today as hoopskirts. They are tall and bulge tremendously at the top, almost justifying the name, generally given them, balloon. This type was in common use until after the Civil War, as is shown in the exhibition by the picture of the General of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad, now standing in Nashville. With the introduction of coal, the balloon gave way to the diamond stack, which was topped with something like a chimney pot. The straight stack came into fashion in about 1885-90. The engines by that time had grown heavier, the boilers larger, the fire boxes longer, and the wheels larger for passenger service and smaller for freight.

Early locomotives did not make great speed. Peter Cooper's first model attained 13 miles an hour, and although Baldwin's Old Ironsides is said to have made 60 miles an hour for a short time, such speed was exceptional. Faster travel became possible with airbrakes, heavier locomotives, greater adhesion and better ballasted roadbeds. Like a racing automobile,

like an airplane body and like an ocean greyhound, the modern locomotive with its long cylinder looks built for terrific speed. Yet speed is not the outstanding triumph of recent construction. Three thousand horsepower, that is the high mark of strength, combined with economy in the use of fuel and ready response to engineer's will.

The Age of Giants
Increase in the number of wheels, two pairs on the Dewitt Clinton and 12 pairs on the Mallet articulated triplex, is shown in this exhibition by a photograph of No. 16, the first locomotive built for the white-painted Ghost train, an express between Boston and New York. This ultima of 1889 had three pairs of driving wheels, but could not be used because it was too heavy for the bridges. The age of the giants came with the new century. The number of driving wheels was increased effectively, and also the length and weight of the locomotive. The smoke stack, once so noticeable, grew smaller and smaller, until today it is only a stub, and hardly breaks the flying lines of the black monster. A large colored photograph taken recently of No. 3006 of the Boston & Maine railroad, near the Hoosac Tunnel, in western

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BRIDGE APPROACH AS PARK IS URGED

State of Maine Proposes to
Beautify Grounds Leading to
Memorial Structure

KITTERY, Me., Nov. 6 (Special).—A special town meeting of the voters of Kittery will be held this evening to consider a letter which has been directed to the selectmen of the town by the Maine State Highway Commission. The letter is a proposition from the commission, and having the endorsement of Governor Baxter and his council, by which the project, which has been so much desired by a prominent group of people, to have a fitting approach on the Maine end to the great Maine and New Hampshire Interstate Memorial Bridge, now being erected between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me., may be realized.

In this letter the commission agrees to take over the property bounded by Government, Pierson, New March and Water Streets in Kittery, at the point where the bridge lands, and create it into a state park. The State will do this, if the town of Kittery will agree to pay all property costs exceeding twice the 1922 valuation of the various parcels of land taken.

The new memorial bridge, which is

being constructed across Portsmouth harbor, also crosses Badger's island by highway and then is carried on a second bridge over what is known as Back Channel to the mainland at Kittery. The bridge is dropped directly in front of this square on which are seven houses, and it would be necessary, if this land was not condemned and taken over by the State, to go either to the right or the left, in order to reach Government Street, which is to be the main artery of travel from the bridge to the present state highway running to Portland.

Many prominent people have advocated the taking over of this square so that New March and Pierson streets may be widened and can be used as one-way streets to and from the bridge, New March for traffic going onto it from Kittery, and Pierson for traffic coming off of it on the Kittery end.

The owners of the property have made what is declared to be a very reasonable price, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of taking it now before values increase as a result of the opening of the new bridge which is to cost considerably over \$2,000,000.

If the proposition made to the town of Kittery by the State Highway Commission and Governor Baxter is accepted at tonight's town meeting, the Governor and council will undoubtedly approve the project at a session which it is to hold on Nov. 10.

The plan is to clear the square of its present buildings, widen the approaches, beautify it, and make the first impression which the stranger will receive upon entering Maine over this great highway bridge one of the very best.

Portsmouth has already expended a very large sum of money, considerably over \$300,000, in beautifying the approach to the bridge on its end. It has taken down a large number of valuable buildings, and created a very handsome park, and this is one reason why so many are desirous that the Maine end shall look equally well.

CARBON STEEL HAS DEFICIT
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—Carbon Steel Company, for the year ended Sept. 30, reports a deficit of \$542,023 after all charges compared with \$1,057,553 in the previous year.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH SEIZED COAL

Olyphant, Pa., Citizens Raid
Cars on Sidings for 120 Tons

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 6.—Ten school buildings in the borough of Olyphant, closed for two weeks because of the coal shortage, although in the heart of the anthracite region, were able to open their doors to their 2500 pupils today, for a throng of citizens, led by Burgess P. B. Dempsey, yesterday marched on the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and confiscated 120 tons of coal from its cars. The borough's nine churches also were provided with fuel as a result of the raid which followed refusal of coal companies to sell their product in the borough.

The people of Olyphant contend that they exercised the legitimate police power of the community in making the raid, which they designate as an embargo on coal mined in the borough. For weeks they had endeavored to buy from the Hudson Coal Company, which has several collieries in the borough, and from the Temple Coal Company, which operates in an adjoining borough. Failing to obtain a supply from either of these, they applied to the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, the coal distribution agency set up by the State and to Gov. William Sproul.

Declaration was made that a careful record had been kept of the amount of coal taken, and that every pound would be paid for when a bill was presented.

PRIZE FOR TRAFFIC SOLUTION
To the student of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who can produce the most simple and practical plan for solving Boston's street traffic problem, for better methods of keeping clean the highways, for amendment to the city building laws whereby structures may be made more nearly fire-proof, and for a plan for minimizing unfavorable features consequent to the operation of certain industrial and commercial enterprises in the city, Mayor James M. Curley offers a prize of \$500 in cash.

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DR. SMITH REPORTS UNITY IN SCHOOLS

Aims and Methods Coincide
Though West Holds Its
Pupils Longer

East and west are drawing together with such a sense of unity, that education in one part of the United States varies but little from that in the other, declares Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education of Massachusetts who has just returned from a tour of western cities that carried him to the Pacific coast. Both are working definitely to definite ends and problems of the one are, broadly speaking, problems of the other. The people at the west may, perhaps, be somewhat more generous in their financial support of education, Dr. Smith found, but in all respects of essential characteristics, the east has not lost prestige and Massachusetts has by no means fallen behind.

The efficiency of a teaching system is tested at one point, and that is the teacher's desk, says Dr. Smith. In this the east prominently leads. Massachusetts is distinctive for the large number of her teachers who are graduates of normal schools and colleges, mature persons who are dedicated to the work of teaching. This qualification he considers an essential in sound teaching.

The second important point is the number of children receiving the benefit of instruction. Obviously, the teacher would be of no importance if there were no pupils. On this point the advanced schools of the west lead. Apparently the children of the west stay in school longer than they do in the east. Attendance at the state universities of the northwest, particularly, is greatly increasing, and there is little talk of sending the applicants home. This prolonged attendance is due, in part, no doubt, to the industrial situation, Dr. Smith says. In the east opportunities for work are numerous and the temptation is strong to leave school to become wage earners.

"It is clear," he says, "that throughout the Nation, the public generally, understands how large a place education must have in the solution of our present-day problems and in the raising of our civic, industrial and social standards."

GROWTH OF MASONRY IN CANADA IS SHOWN

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Manitoba Masons recently celebrated the bi-centennial anniversary of Prince Rupert Chapter No. 52, Royal Arch Masonry, G. R. C., marking the occasion by a dinner in the Masonic Temple, Henry 7, Smith, Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter of Canada, dealt with the advancement in Royal Arch Masonry in Canada during the past 64 years, in his address on that occasion.

"The Grand Chapter of Canada came into existence in 1857," said Mr. Smith, "the membership at that time being 388, divided between eight chapters whose total receipts were \$101 and disbursements \$83.40. In 1877, the number of chapters in the grand body had increased to 70, receipts being \$2,406.57 and expenditures \$1,500, membership numbering 3,115. Upon the formation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, nine chapters withdrew.

"On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the grand chapter in 1907, the membership numbered 12,071, divided among 133 chapters, with receipts of \$7,000 and expenses of \$4,600. In 1917, the membership had increased to 19,601, represented by 165 chapters with receipts of \$11,853 and expenditures of \$7,932."

WINNIPEG BUILDS WORKERS' HOMES

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Complete satisfaction with the work of the Winnipeg Housing Commission was expressed by municipal officials at the close of the commission's operations for the season. According to figures which have just been compiled, the commission has financed workmen who desired to obtain long term loans in order to build their own homes, to the extent of \$2,287,331 since it commenced operations. During the building season which has just closed, 225 homes were built under the commission's auspices in Greater Winnipeg, aggregating a total investment of \$855,000.

Under the plan, small salaried workers were given loans not exceeding \$5,000 in amount, to be paid out at any time up to 20 years. The commission maintains a close scrutiny

Weather Predictions
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably occasional showers tonight and Tuesday morning, followed by fair; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate winds, generally southerly.

Southern New England: Showers tonight and Tuesday morning, followed by fair; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate variable winds, becoming southerly.

Weather Outlook
Temperatures remain much above normal over and east of Mississippi Valley. With the exception of unsettled, showery weather along the northern border from Maine, the weather will be generally fair and mild, but with considerable cloudiness Monday and Tuesday in the eastern states.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 44 Kansas City 42
Atlantic City 54 Memphis 56
Boston 50 Montreal 54
Buffalo 54 Nantucket 48
Calgary 22 New Orleans 70
Charleston 66 New York 48
Chicago 50 Philadelphia 48
Denver 36 Pittsburgh 44
Des Moines 46 Portland, Me. 42
Eastport 44 Portland, Ore. 42
Galveston 74 San Francisco 52
Hatteras 56 St. Louis 48
Helena 16 St. Paul 48
Jacksonville 66 Washington 48

over the plans of each house built under its supervision and also makes sure that only the best materials and construction methods are used. Some very handsome residences have been erected, as a result, these including bungalow and two story homes of various designs, and constructed of brick, hollow tile, stucco and frame.

DRY LAW REDUCES RELIEF DEMANDS

Welfare Society Cites Records in
Supporting State Code

National prohibition in the United States has greatly reduced the percentage of cases handled by the Family Welfare Society of Boston in which intemperance figured, according to a statement made by the society on the eve of tomorrow's elections in which Massachusetts voters are asked to vote on a state prohibition enforcement law. Intemperance was a factor in only 4 per cent of all cases handled during the year ending April 30, 1922, compared with 20 per cent in the year ending Sept. 30, 1918.

Adding its testimony in support of acceptance of the state enforcement law, the society says:

No better chance to know the effects of prohibition among the poor can be found than in the experience of the Family Welfare Society.

The universal testimony of the district workers of the Family Welfare Society is on the side of prohibition. They agree that prohibition has helped them tremendously in their work where help was needed, and that the poor of Boston as a whole are decidedly better off than before prohibition. However, the fact remains that men can and will obtain liquor by hook or by crook.

The figures as furnished by the Family Welfare Society run as follows:

Year ending	Number in Tithing which intemperance was factor	P. C.
Sept. 30, 1918	3,124	657
Sept. 30, 1919	3,284	347
Sept. 30, 1920	2,969	71
Sept. 30, 1921	3,057	23
April 30, 1922	4,154	174

*Seven months, Oct. 1, 1920, to April 30, 1921.

From the above figures it is evident that there has been a great decrease in the percentage of families affected by intemperance. There has, the workers say, been a slight increase over last year. The quality of the liquor is bad and more and more quickly shown and are more deadly than formerly.

One factor contributing to this apparent increase was the very prevalent industrial depression, when a great many men were thrown out of work. The workers say that the tendency is always decidedly marked that unemployed men tend to drink. The workers further say that if prohibition is shown a marked falling off for drunkenness, it certainly deserves to be continued until something like a case can be shown against it.

CHANGE PROPOSED IN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Kansas Survey Shows Need for
Business Men at Its Head

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Engagement of business managers for the State's educational institutions—to have entire charge of their administration from a purely business standpoint—is the urgent recommendation of the special commission engaged by the state board to make a survey of the school system, with a view to finding out how best to meet the evident need of co-ordination of such activities.

The report of the commission, made after careful consideration, proposes that the present state board of administration control over educational institutions be terminated. It also proposes that the schools be placed in charge of a board of seven regents, who should serve without pay, and who would arrange the details of the scholastic program.

The special commission was composed of G. E. Zook of the United States Bureau of Education; Dr. L. D. Coffman of the University of Minnesota; and C. R. Mann of the agricultural department of Cornell University. They devoted weeks to an exhaustive study of the Kansas school system.

The report would have the State provide for a sort of superintendency of education—a man of scholarly attainments—who should be the supervising head of all the higher educational work of the State. Each school would have its own local matters. The heads of the institutions, the superintendent and the regents would be relieved of all business cares. A separate business manager for the university, one for the agricultural college and one for normal schools, is believed advisable by those who made the survey, which was most complete. Many changes are urged in the handling of the work of each institution, also removal of duplications in school activities, and a broadening out of certain courses best to fit the needs of Kansas students.

TAR SANDS TESTING WILL BE CONTINUED

EDMONTON, Alberta, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Under the direction of Dr. R. A. Clark, further testing of the Athabasca tar sands on a practical scale will be carried on at the University of Alberta laboratories during the winter.

Dr. Clark has been in charge of the experimental work on these tar sands for the last year, and his report, recently submitted to the advisory research council, was so encouraging and satisfactory, it was announced, that the work would be continued along the same lines.

A test in road paving also will be made. Dr. Clark will apply the process of bitumen extraction which he has discovered to two carloads of tar sands from the McMurray district, with a view to obtaining paving material.

An experimental strip of roadway will be laid in the spring, with the bitumen prepared by Dr. Clark during the winter.

Music News and Reviews

Braslaw and De Gogorza

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall Sophie Braslaw and Emilio de Gogorza shared the program of the second Steinert Concert. Miss Braslaw sang a seventeenth century air and one by Handel; for songs by Schubert and lighter pieces by American and English composers. Mr. De Gogorza sang an aria by Handel, one by Gluck; songs by Griffes, Aubert, Capus, Huhn and De Falla, and Spanish folk songs.

The concert was an example of all that a song recital should be. The association of these two singers in the same program was a happy one; both were evidently in the mood, and in voice, their songs were admirably chosen and interesting musically, and there was an almost complete absence of the cheap and trivial music which to often of late has been sung by artists who should presumably have had better sense.

Schubert's songs were welcome. They are rarely heard now, for various reasons, principally because of their difficulty and because many singers find that they are able to make their appeal with far less worthy music, involving less study and effort. Why should not they and the songs in French and Italian have been sung in English yesterday? A song is a union of words with music and for its full appreciation the words must be understood. When will singers be found with the courage to put this idea into execution and once they have done so, to sing in such a way that the words can be heard and understood. This may be an ambitious notion, yet it is doubtful if any audience other than those in America would patiently endure whole programs sung in a foreign language, or to hear their own language, when a singer condescends to use it, so distorted that it is quite incomprehensible.

To return to the concert of yesterday. Mr. De Gogorza sang two interesting and effective songs by Louis Aubert and Auguste Chapuis. Aubert's "Roses du Soir" in spite of its impressionistic harmonies, is pleasingly melodious and Chapuis' "Complainte de la Glu" is in the folk-song manner, with simple yet satisfying harmonization. In his Spanish songs he was, as usual, inimitable. S. M.

People's Symphony

It was a sober yet satisfying afternoon yesterday at the St. James Theater, as is often the way with symphonies, and unadorned when many men were thrown out of work. The workers say that the tendency is always decidedly marked that unemployed men tend to drink. The workers further say that if prohibition is shown a marked falling off for drunkenness, it certainly deserves to be continued until something like a case can be shown against it.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, Rosa Ponselle of the Metropolitan Opera House will give a program of the usual operatic selections, together with songs and various minor pieces.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, Isa Kremer, announced as an international balletist, will make her first appearance here in a program sung in French, Italian, Russian, Yiddish, and English.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 16, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give its second concert of the Cambridge series in Sanders Theatre. Carmela Ippolito, promising young violinist, will play Saint-Saëns' Concerto in B minor.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the fifth concert of the afternoon series. The program stands:

Rach, Suite in D major, No. 3.
Bischoff, Symphonic Poem, "Polfermo."
Scriabin, Symphony No. 2, "The Divine Poem."

Scriabin's symphony will be played for the first time in Boston, and Davico's symphonic poem is likewise unfamiliar.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, in Jordan Hall, Ernest Hutcheson will give the second of his historical recitals of piano music. The program will be devoted entirely to the works of Beethoven.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the fifth concert of the evening series with the program as announced above for the concert of Friday afternoon.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, in Symphony Hall, Mischa Elman, the violinist, will be heard in recital for the second time this season and on the same afternoon in the St. James Theater the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give its fifth program.

"Great Britain," says Mr. Cuthbertson, "is Canada's best customer, having taken the place of the United States within the last few months. For Great Britain to become a better customer, Canada must buy her goods in larger volume. Canada is beginning to find out that prices in the old country are down to the pre-war level, and in some cases below it. I hope to see several branches of British factories established in both eastern and western Canada within a comparatively short while. Supply depots where British goods would be stocked and spare parts and repairs for machinery kept are proposed by firms which find a market for their goods in Canada."

Boston Concert Calendar

This evening the San Carlo Opera Company will open its Boston season at the Boston Opera House, with Verdi's "Aida." The other operas announced for the first week are as follows:

Tuesday—"Rigoletto."
Wednesday—"Tales of Hoffmann."
Thursday—"La Tosca."
Friday—"Carmen."
Saturday—"Madam Butterfly."
Sunday—"Faust."
Saturday evening—"La Gioconda."

The operas for the second week, beginning Monday evening, Nov. 13, are to be as follows:

Monday—"La Bohème."
Tuesday—"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."
Wednesday afternoon—"Carmen."
Wednesday evening—"The Barber of Seville."
Thursday—"Othello."
Friday—"Salome."
Saturday—"Madam Butterfly."
Sunday evening—"Il Trovatore."

Also this evening, Nov. 6, the opening performance of "The Beggar's Opera," a musical satire on English politics and manners of 1728, yet none the less amusing to hearers of these latter days, will take place at the Fing Arts Theater, with the cast filled in by the main players who took part in the two years' successful run of the piece in London.

On Friday evening, Nov. 10, in Jordan Hall, Moshe Parany, pianist, will give a recital. His program, while including more familiar pieces by Bach, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt and Debussy, will also contain less familiar ones by Moussorgsky, Scriabin, Gossens and Ducas.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, will be heard in recital. Among the list of pieces announced are to be found two by Helen Goodfellow, and two by Henry Eichheim.

"Nocturnal Impressions of Pekin" and a Chinese sketch. They bid fair to prove novel and interesting music.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, there will be a concert of violin music by Irma Seidel.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give a concert for the benefit of its pension fund. The program will be:

Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Scherzando."
Borodin, Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor."
Tchekowsky, Aria from "Pique-Dame."
Borodin, Jaroslava Aria from "Prince Igor."
Glaucouff, "Stenka Razin."
Borodin, "The Song of the Nightingale."
Oda Slobodskaja will be the singer.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give its fourth concert. The program will be as follows:

Mendelssohn, Overture to "Fingal's Cave."
Strauss, "Village Swallows."
Bischoff, "The Song of the Nightingale."
Chadwick, Symphony No. 1.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, Rosa Ponselle of the Metropolitan Opera House will give a program of the usual operatic selections, together with songs and various minor pieces.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, Isa Kremer, announced as an international balletist, will make her first appearance here in a program sung in French, Italian, Russian, Yiddish, and English.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 16, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give its second concert of the Cambridge series in Sanders Theatre. Carmela Ippolito, promising young violinist, will play Saint-Saëns' Concerto in B minor.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the fifth concert of the afternoon series. The program stands:

Rach, Suite in D major, No. 3.
Bischoff, Symphonic Poem, "Polfermo."
Scriabin, Symphony No. 2, "The Divine Poem."

Scriabin's symphony will be played for the first time in Boston, and Davico's symphonic poem is likewise unfamiliar.

On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18, in Jordan Hall, Ernest Hutcheson will give the second of his historical recitals of piano music. The program will be devoted entirely to the works of Beethoven.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, will give the fifth concert of the evening series with the program as announced above for the concert of Friday afternoon.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 19, in Symphony Hall, Mischa Elman, the violinist, will be heard in recital for the second time this season and on the same afternoon in the St. James Theater the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will give its fifth program.

"Great Britain," says Mr. Cuthbertson, "is Canada's best customer, having taken the place of the United States within the last few months. For Great Britain to become a better customer, Canada must buy her goods in larger volume. Canada is beginning to find out that prices in the old country are down to the pre-war level, and in some cases below it. I hope to see several branches of British factories established in both eastern and western Canada within a comparatively short while. Supply depots where British goods would be stocked and spare parts and repairs for machinery kept are proposed by firms which find a market for their goods in Canada."

hearings were held for opponents, at which business interests, including manufacturers and shop keepers, vigorously attacked the plan. Meanwhile proponents, including welfare organizations, led by the Consumers League of Massachusetts, have organized their forces and secured an opportunity for a hearing at night when those whom the plan will benefit will be better able to present their arguments in favor of the mandatory clause.

ART New York's Autumn Salon Proves Itself Eclectic

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—There is always much anticipation over the first big shows of the season; they start the ball rolling and bring everyone together again. New York was promised last spring that it was to have its own autumn salon, and if all went well, a spring one, too. Therefore, a good deal was expected of this first exhibition, which is comfortably installed in the three large Anderson Galleries, for under the leadership of Hamilton Easter Field, the salons of America came into being as a protest against certain limitations of the "Independents," promising a greater freedom to exhibitors than ever before. A very eclectic group of artists from all points of the compass have paid their modest dues, and a very successful hanging committee has brought out a most harmonious arrangement of their contributions. A conservative atmosphere clings to this exhibition in spite of the few freakish and foolish pictures which are hung.

Many interesting individualities are recognizable in the crowd, although none seem to have gone up higher, and there are several impressive achievements by newcomers. "Somehow, the pale-brown wood carving of a most gallant young duck by Robert Laurent comes first to mind, heading this motley procession with serious mien, and proving that good art can be good fun at the same time. Two wood carvings in quite the grand manner and scale by William Zorach are impressive pieces, and he has heightened the effect of his "Mother and Child" with touches of gold on the hair. Lucy P. Ripley exhibits her well-known and justly admired "Dawn," a small reclining female figure whose draperies flow with the sequential effect of rippled water. The head of Tagore looms large at the entrance to one gallery and indicates the tendency of Alfio Faggi toward the symbolic and abstract.

Hamilton Easter Field has been honored by a central position for his self-portrait. William J. Potter's large and richly colored canvas of "St. Thomas" commands the first gallery; it is a well-designed picture, building up cumulatively to the towers and distant landscape. The solidity of old masonry is admirably suggested by the rich impasto of his technique, and the sense of tropical sunlight is felt in the ably juxtaposed lights and shadows. Walter Ufer's "June Storm" is another large canvas of tropical origin; a rainbow keynotes the cosmopolitan of old Mexican houses and cunning contrived perspective and colorless the somewhat stifling mood of the painting. Sicily in September, seen through a foreground of cacti, is a lively contribution by Peppino J. Mangravite; good drawing is seen in the boats and bungalows which comprise Harry Hering's "Low Tide."

A cluster of old chestnut trees by Ernest Piene has the sweep of strong winds in its rhythmic arrangement. John R. Grabach has wrung from the "Wasday in Spring" a delightfully naive and panoramic design of fluttering whites and well-modulated grays. Toshi Shimizu and Yasuo Kuniyoshi contribute a decidedly comic touch with their sporting studies of tennis and rowing. C. Bertram Hartman gives one quite a turn with the giddy glimpse of below seen from about the forty-fourth story. Wood Gaylor has put the woodenness of a carving into his version of the "Arts Ball," where the design comes out on top.

No jury, no favoritism; an equal chance for all. It certainly does enable the artists to see themselves and others in the pitiless glare of publicity and so doubtless it is clear gain for them all. It may take many more spring and autumn salons to develop any definite movement in the independent ranks, any leader or leading idea to cluster about. The "Salons of America" have staged their "revue" well and provided as good entertainment as is to be found this month in any gallery. There should be a greater rallying to their standard by spring.

Interest in Miniature Airplanes
After the glider comes the miniature power-driven airplane. Heaton and Maneyrol have shown it possible to construct a model, indefinitely without power, given a favorable wind and a favorable locality, and many of the devotees of soaring are now turning to "motor-soaring," using little engines to make them independent of atmospheric and geographical conditions. In the last few weeks, the enthusiast of glider experimenters has been on an extended tour of France in a 25-horsepower airplane, and Le Petit Parisien has announced the offer of 125,000 francs (about \$10,000 at present) for a miniature airplane contest to be held next June. The contest is to be a race over a 158-mile course, subject to the condition that the fuel consumption shall not exceed one gallon for every 25 miles. The airplanes which live up to this specification will outshine most automobiles in economy of operation, especially in view of the almost entire absence of tire expense in the airplane. Unfortunately for the world at large, the French colonies are limited to French airplanes and pilots, and it will, therefore, be impossible for American and other constructors to match their skill against that of the Gallic engineers, but the results will be watched with great interest.

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Americans who have become interested in gliding and who plan to attend next summer's German meet will have to travel farther than they need have done in the past. For some unannounced reason the Wasserkuppe is to be abandoned and a move made to East Prussia, to the Kurische Nehrung, a long narrow sandspit along the Baltic Sea and immediately adjacent to the Lithuanian frontier. Sea-coast and dune locations are found great favor for soaring, the English competition having been held within a few miles of the Channel and several of the most prominent French experimenters recently having established their camps on the other side of the Straits, near Boulogne.

Radio in Commercial Aircraft
The use of radio telegraphy on commercial airplanes is being advocated by the U. S. Navy. It is believed that the use of radio will greatly increase the safety of air travel, and will also enable pilots to communicate with each other and with the ground.

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AERONAUTICS By E. P. WARNER

San Diego to Indianapolis

Although the flight undertaken by Lieutenant MacReady and Kelly did not reach its designed objective, it can, nevertheless, be considered a triumph both for the airplane and for the men associated with the attempt. Including both the pilots and those who were responsible for the making and execution of the plan, the flight from San Diego to Indianapolis was the longest in point of distance that has ever been made. Only twice has it been excelled in duration, and one of those occasions was when the same pilots in the same machine set up their record of 35 hours a month ago.

Technically, the most remarkable feature of the performance was the high load carried per horsepower and the unusually large proportion of the total weight which went into fuel and other "useful load," in both of which respects a definite advance was registered. The monoplane took off at San Diego carrying 24 pounds a horsepower, a figure which is beyond anything that has previously been attained except in combination with abnormally large wings and light loading per unit of surface. In this case, however, the loading in terms of area was relatively as high as that which made it possible to take such a load off the ground and almost immediately to climb over the Sierra mountains can only be characterized as remarkable. From a structural point of view the achievement was equally creditable, as more than half of the total weight lifted was in the form of fuel, extra tanks and crew. It is quite unusual for the fraction of weight, represented by these useful loads, to run over 40 per cent of the total.

The cause of the non-completion of the flight, minor as it was, accents the necessity of attention to little things. Bolts, landing gear, and fuel tanks, either of airplane or power plant, coming rather than trivial defects in accessories. Hawker's trans-Atlantic attempt was terminated by a little piece of waste material clogging the screen in his radiator. MacReady and Kelly were stopped by a leak hardly larger than a pinhole. Only by unceasing care can such mishaps be avoided, and one can never be sure of ruling them out entirely. Everyone will join in wishing the Air Service better fortune and even greater success on another attempt.

Interest in Miniature Airplanes
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RICH FIELD FOR WOMEN SEEN IN RESTAURANT OPERATION

Successful Chicago Manager Seeks to Build Up Training Courses in Educational Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—One of the most important phases of the work of the National Restaurant Association meeting here recently is directing the attention of trained and educated women to the restaurant business as a profitable and otherwise desirable profession, and encouraging educational institutions to offer specialized training courses in restaurant management and operation.

In charge of this work it has placed Miss Annie Jewett, chairman of the education committee, and business manager of a successful Chicago cafeteria. Miss Jewett, a graduate of the University of Chicago, firmly believes that the restaurant business as a vocation for women offers opportunity for the exercise of executive ability, ingenuity, and enterprise, equal to that of any of the more widely advertised professions.

Practical Training Essential.
Training courses in institutional management offered in educational institutions at present she considers, for the most part, inadequate preparation for the position of manager of a large restaurant or cafeteria. They are impractical and too specialized, stressing either the business requirements or the actual dietetics work, when what is needed in actual practice is the combination of the two.

During the past year Miss Jewett has directed a survey of the chief educational institutions of the country, to discover just what facilities they offer for teaching the present and future restaurant operator. Even the best vocational schools offer comparatively little opportunity to learn the rules of large-scale cooking or of directing and managing kitchen workers.

Accordingly, the committee plans to send representatives of the National Restaurant Association to the various colleges to work out some plan of co-operation, and to stimulate the interest of women students in the restaurant business as a vocation. The next step in the educational campaign of the organization is the establishment of a system of separate vocational schools, which shall offer the best possible training in the business, and which would operate to elevate the standards of the whole industry.

Mother Started Business.
Miss Jewett disclaims any credit for the success of the establishment with which she is connected. Her mother, Mrs. Eva M. Jewett, 15 years ago launched an enterprise in a comparatively new field. Cafeterias were then hardly more than a tentative experiment, but the business prospered, and after the war Miss Jewett gave up her position as supervisor of public school music to become assistant manager of the establishment. Since then, according to her own statement, she has done everything from balancing accounts to taking the cook's place at the kitchen stove. She continued:

That is what a successful operator of such a business must be able to do.

She must know something about the purchasing and preparing of food on a large scale, which is something for which the average domestic science course offers no adequate preparation. She must be able to turn in and do the work of the cook or the kitchen maid or the head waitress when the necessity



Photograph by Koehn, Chicago

Miss Annie Jewett

Successful Chicago Cafeteria Manager, Who Will Endeavor to Have Educational Institutions Conduct Courses for Training Restaurant Operators

occurs. This requires versatility and intelligence. The promise of financial reward is bright for the woman who regards the profession seriously. It is much greater than for many other professions which are regarded as more desirable, and it offers just as great a chance for success to the trained and intelligent woman. From \$8000 to \$30000 a year is an average income for a good restaurant operator.

The business offers a valuable opportunity for the woman who is essentially home loving and domestic, but who must make her own living. By encouraging women of the most desirable type to go into the restaurant business, we are raising the status of the whole profession of restaurant operation.

across those territories until it joins the Djuba River, near Canama at 10 degrees latitude north and 42 minutes 8 degrees longitude, east of Greenwich. Thus a long-existing geographical problem has been solved. It is known, too, that proceeding in his researches, Major Zammarano also has discovered that the course of the waterway Matagi, which is not a tributary of either the Djuba or the Uebi, ends in a marsh without any rivulets. The explorer believes that the whole territory near the river is capable of irrigation.

Other notable results of the expedition, which is nearing the end of its work after being away for nearly a

ALL SIOUX CLAIMS TO BE ADJUSTED

Black Hills Dispute and Every Pending Contract Up for Final Settlement by Government

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The recent meeting held in this city by Charles H. Burke, Indian commissioner, which was attended by the superintendents of all the Sioux reservations, and by authorized representatives among the Indians from each of the reservations, marked a step which will go a long way toward settling the numerous claims set up by the Sioux as to money owed them under the provisions of various treaties since the whites came into this part of the country.

The main feature was the claim by the Sioux for compensation covering that cession of the Black Hills with their gold mines and timber supplies. For several years the Sioux have been attempting to get this claim in shape to push it, but each time the chances appeared to be bright for action there would be discord among the Sioux themselves, and the attempt would fail. Finally, congressional action was taken giving them authority, and requiring them to file with attorney selected by the Government, all their claims under any treaty, the same to be adjudicated, and any amounts due the Indians to be paid to them, with such action closing any and all claims. The contract was made with the law firm of Calhoun & Case of Washington, which firm takes up the whole issue and pays all the expenses of the hearings, and gets 10 per cent of any recovery under any claim. A former contract made by the Indians with a New York firm called for payment of expenses by tribal funds, and 25 per cent of recovery to the law firm, but this was dropped after refusal of a number of the Indian delegates to approve the contract.

As the situation stands, the contract was formally signed by the representative delegates selected from each reservation, the same having been previously signed by the contracting firm of attorneys. With this feature settled it is hoped that all old claims will be cleared up, and that the Indians will get whatever is actually due them. This action will also eliminate much litigation over different classes of claims, which have been kept alive for varying lengths of time, with the Indians paying the attorneys who were carrying them in different courts.

FARMERS' SOCIETY WINS RECOGNITION

Grant by Irish Government Will Result in New Activities

DUBLIN, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—It is pleasing to note that the Government for Southern Ireland has recognized the important part which the Irish Agricultural Organization Society has played for the last 23 years, in the economic and effective administration of agricultural and rural industries throughout Southern Ireland. It has done this in a practical way by voting to the funds of the society the sum of £5000, which, together with the support of its

members, voluntary donations, and loans, will suffice to develop the society's policy efficiently in the future, and make possible the retention of its valuable staff of experts.

The president, Sir Horace Plunkett, and the vice-president, T. A. Finlay, made the appeal to the Government which resulted in this liberal response.

Having obtained financial support from the Government, the society will aim at resuscitating the co-operative movement and its fundamentals. The staff also will devote itself to the following, among other special points:

To persuade societies to avail themselves of the teaching of the Government's experts.

To induce farmers to capitalize adequately their societies and the societies to capitalize their federations.

The society's auditors and accountants must inculcate the right use and discountenance the abuse of credit. "Better farming and better business" must be the motto.

To urge societies to foster all social and intellectual movements in their area.

The Irish Agricultural Organization Society was founded in 1894 to combat foreign competition, which was causing a decline in agriculture prices and offsetting the advantages gained by the workers on the land.

That the society has justified its existence can be judged by results. The trade turnover of the movement, as a whole, rose from \$1,038,877 in 1900 to \$2,589,599 in 1910, and to \$4,604,852 in 1920. The aggregate trade done by all classes of societies up to the close of 1920 was \$34,603,872, and taking everything into consideration, the figures of the trade of the movement since its inception to 1921 should come close to £100,000,000.

This figure represents the trade of 351 creameries, 358 general purposes societies, 133 credit societies, 54 flax societies, 119 miscellaneous societies, 13 poultry keepers' societies, and 2 trading federations, with a membership in round numbers of 150,000, which should represent families comprising, say, 750,000 of people, or about one out of every six families in the Nation.

This great Irish organization, in the face of every kind of opposition, has spread to every part of Ireland during the last 30 years. Economically, the business done and the extraordinarily low percentage of failures, as shown by audit accounts, are proofs of its material value. Socially, it has brought together thousands of people for the first time, and has done away with innumerable barriers.

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RUSSIAN RELIEF CONFERENCE CALLS CROP FAILURE SERIOUS

Plight of Russian Peasantry Detailed in Reports Showing Menace of Acute Food Shortages

GENEVA, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—During the past few days a conference has been held in Geneva of various organizations engaged in the work of famine relief in Russia. Statements by those in touch with the present situation in the famine-stricken areas showed that the alleviation hoped for from the harvest had only been partially realized and the outlook for the coming winter was very serious.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen gave a statement of the work which had been accomplished, which had resulted in the saving of millions of lives. His personal estimate of the number who had perished in consequence of the famine placed the figure at over 3,000,000. He could not speak optimistically about the future. Reports to be presented would show that in the areas concerned there was only food for two or three months and the horror of famine may return after Christmas unless outside aid is forthcoming. The news which had appeared in the Russian press in advance of the harvest had been far too optimistic. Those who spoke of expecting wheat proved to be greatly mistaken.

M. Vaucher, chief of the information section, who had been sent to Moscow by Dr. Nansen, had just returned, and his report showed that they could not now abandon the people to whom they had hitherto carried comfort and hope. Moreover, if they abandoned the Russian people now in a country so terribly improv-

erished, in a country where the consequence of famine might be more difficult to eradicate than the famine itself, they would only have done half their duty.

M. Vaucher reported on the general situation as shown by the information he had just collected. He stated that in the government of Smyrna a period of drought during August, followed by an invasion of locusts, had destroyed a large part of a promising harvest. Just when the grain was ripe it was beaten down by heavy rains. The result was that, instead of 80,000 tons anticipated, the yield was only about 7500. Reports from other districts were also pessimistic. M. Popoff, chief of the Central Statistical Office in Russia, had supplied figures showing that the entire harvest amounted to 32,000,000 tons for a population of 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 of inhabitants in Russia and the Ukraine. Setting aside 6,000,000 for sowing, the result gave 245 kilograms per head of the population for the support of the people and forage for animals. Supposing that the distribution in the country were perfect this would not suffice.

The Committee on Economic Reconstruction reported that the present situation in Russia required a continuation of the humanitarian efforts already begun, and it was extremely desirable that these efforts should be directed toward economic reconstruction as soon as conditions provided the necessary guarantees.

Saturday Knitting Classes for Children

THE Children's Own Knitting Class is now in full swing. Every Saturday morning. A fine place to come to learn how to make a Sweater, Cap or Scarf for one's very own (or perhaps, confidentially, a gift for someone). Free instruction, by a competent teacher.

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NEW IMMIGRATION STATION TO BE URGED

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Stirred particularly by protests of the China Club against treatment accorded distinguished visitors from China at the immigration station here, but moved also by his personal observation of inadequate facilities, J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who has been in this city during the week to aid the Republican cause in the coming elections, has declared he will recommend to Congress the immediate construction of a new immigration station in this city.

Mr. Davis' decision on the need of a new station confirms that of his chief assistant, W. J. Henning, and also that of W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, both of whom preceded the Secretary of Labor to this city by two days, and passed judgment on the problem shortly after their arrival. Mr. Henning, however, had favored the construction of a building by private enterprise for rental to the Government, while Secretary Davis declared himself unequivocally for ownership by the United States.

SUCCESSION DUTIES MAY BE INCREASED

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence) In its search for new sources of revenue, the Government of Premier John Bracken plans to obtain amendments to the Succession Duties Act which will enlarge its scope and, it is hoped, provide means of increasing the Province's income.

Such duties are levied on every estate of more than \$4000. As at present constituted, the act differs in several important respects from similar measures in force in other provinces. The amendments proposed would make the Manitoba law more drastic in its effect.

The amount collected under the act for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 was \$168,000. This would seem to indicate that the total for the year will be much less than that for 1921, which was \$457,000.

BUDGET FOR STUDENT ACTIVITIES IS \$127,550

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The budget for student activities at the University of Washington for the year 1922-23 calls for a total expenditure of \$127,550. More than 4800 students are registered at the University this year. This is a gain over last year despite strict entrance rules. By years the attendance has been: 1922, 4853; 1921, 4596; 1920, 5191; 1919, 5062; 1918, 3352; 1917, 2390; 1916, 3215.

EXPEDITION TRACES COURSES OF RIVERS ACROSS SOMALILAND

ROME, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Official reports have been received from the Government of Italian Somaliland, confirming word of the favorable results of the expenditure made by Maj. Tedesco Zammarano, who has discovered the course of the river Uebi Scebell for about 400 kilometers across a region yet unexplored.

The expedition, which has reached the zone touching the river in the Balli region, has been able to ascertain that the river Uebi Scebell does not lose itself in the sand region, as had been believed, but flows instead

LANGUAGE PROFESSOR TO LECTURE IN JAPAN

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—At the invitation of the Japanese Government, the Rev. Dr. Herbert H. Gowen, professor of Oriental languages in the University of Washington, will give a series of lectures early next year at Japanese universities. "Relations of West and East Since Early Times" will be the subject of one of his lectures. His complete program is now being arranged by the Japanese foreign office.

Dr. Gowen is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Asiatic Society, and also a member of the American Oriental Society of New York, the Authors' Club of London and the National Academy of Social Science.

VICKERS GETS ORDER FOR SHIP
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Vickers, Ltd., received an order from the Orient Line for a 20,000-ton passenger steamer to be used in the Australian Mail Service.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Architecture

Our Architect

By BERNIAH BOWSER

ABOUT twenty-five years ago there appeared a little treatise bearing the title, "How to Treat Building Committees, and How Often," a brochure for the Guidance of Young Architects, With Hints on the Proper Management of Clients. The edition was limited and its circulation restricted. It was even believed by the author and some of his friends that a certain cliché of the older architects, looking askance at the revelations the book contained of some of their most cherished methods, were active in discouraging its first favorable reception.

This was the almost universal attitude of the established architects of that time (it evidently being believed that the younger generation was unfitted to receive the arcanes of their guild), and they jealously guarded their diathesis and privileges. This position is now very properly regarded as untenable by the more enlightened members of our profession, and efforts in the direction of the younger men, not only toward a better education in the many varied branches of the art, but even in the more practical methods of office practice and ancillary relations, are hailed with enthusiasm.

There is, however, a branch of architectural education in which there is no chair as yet in any of our universities. Admirable and exhaustive, even to the point of enervation, as are the courses of study prescribed as essential, staggering as a crossword puzzle or a railway time table during the months of daylight saving, as are the class cards the student nervously fills out, and vainly tries to follow, there remains a subject of vital importance which is not even hinted at in their curricula. This subject is the relation of the architect to his (or her) client.

It must be seen that at the present day the architect and the client speak different languages. There seems to be something in the air of the architect's office and in the architectural school that robs the student of the power of comprehending the client's point of view. As the neophyte gains in technical knowledge he loses something that is most valuable to his progress in his profession. The understanding of certain essentials is either sloughed off or there ensues a kind of mental atrophy that befores the vision of the most brilliant artist.

Leonardo, Buonarroti, and Cellini had their troubles with their clients, but they understood them in great degree, and were able, in many cases, to so treat with them as to produce results that were and still are a marvel to the world. They fought and quarreled, made up, and fell out again, but, due to the fact that they all spoke the same language, they came nearer to understanding one another than has been the case for many centuries, either before or since their time.

A firm of architects, composed of two very bright young men, established themselves not so many years ago in what was then a city of the middle west, but is now considered as belonging to the east. The senior partner was naturally a first-class business man in the highest sense of the term; the junior partner was a brilliant designer, full of enthusiasm and promise. Both had had a sound education and an extensive experience in the best offices, an ideal association. A fortunate opening led them to establish themselves in this prosperous and rapidly growing city, whose inhabitants were engaged in large manufacturing and commercial enterprises. The need for a large office building was great; the location available, questions of finance soluble; and, as the young firm had recently finished some exceptionally creditable work, the trustees of the enterprise received with favor the suggestions of one of their number that they be employed to carry out this important commission, provided their sketches were satisfactory.

Highly elated, the junior partner set to work on the preparation of studies for the largest and most important project they had ever undertaken. He worked hard and gave the work his best thought. Time pressed, and the trustees were anxious to see something as quickly as possible, so the junior partner did not spare himself, but studied and traced, and thoroughly saturated himself in the problem, viewing it from every angle, and exhausting all the possibilities until the result seemed the only logical solution of the needs of the case, as indeed it really was. Full of enthusiasm and thoroughly believing in themselves, the partners viewed with satisfaction the results of their long hours of labor.

"As I have done most of the designing on this thing, and know all its points from A to Z, perhaps I can best present it at the meeting of the trustees, this afternoon," said the junior partner.

To this the senior partner reluctantly agreed. He remained in his cozy private office, with his feet on the desk, silently ruminating, while his confrère, walking with elastic step, hurried to meet the trustees.

It is not exactly like going to a pink tea to confront a room full of solemn-faced, hard-bitten business men, no matter if you are firmly convinced beforehand that you are about to do them a great deal of good. The junior partner soon found this out, and after a short and caustic session, returned to his office crestfallen and discouraged.

"They didn't even look at the drawings," he wailed.

"Let me take that stuff," said the senior partner, and quickly disappeared down the elevator to where the trustees were still in session, discussing what to do next. In about an hour he returned jubilant, with the chairman's O. K. on the drawings, and orders to proceed at once with the preparation of the working drawings and specifications, to draw up proposals, and contracts for commencing building operations at the earliest possible date.

"What did you say to them?" asked the junior partner.

"Oh! I just talked to them in their own language," replied the other, with a whimsical smile. This is a true story, the senior partner himself vouching for it.

The mentality of a group is a very different thing from that of the individuals who compose this group. These trustees were primarily interested not so much in what the architects had to show them as in the character and ability, the resourcefulness and acumen of the men to whom would be intrusted the stewardship of a scheme involving large sums, and complex questions of policy and procedure. Their first concern was to assure themselves as a body that their choice

Architect and Client

THE humorous column of the newspapers frequently has a line or two on the difficulties of clients with their architects. The article on "Our Architect" brings out the fact that both client and architect are human beings and also that there is something in the point of view of each.

The man who is thinking of building often has an idea that he can hire a carpenter for a small job, or a general contractor for a big one, and call in the architect only if he gets into difficulties. He does not realize that the economical method is to study the prospective building on paper before workmen at high wages are under way. He forgets, too, that while the intention of the builder is merely to build what he is directed to, the ideal of the architect is to build appropriately as well as beautifully. The first thought that comes to an architect's mind is—does this plan fit the requirements, and if not, how can it be made to do so?

Then, on the other hand, the architect often forgets that his work is not merely making pretty pictures, but is also getting them approved so that the work will get started, as is illustrated so entertainingly in the accompanying article. F. A.

project they had ever undertaken. He worked hard and gave the work his best thought. Time pressed, and the trustees were anxious to see something as quickly as possible, so the junior partner did not spare himself, but studied and traced, and thoroughly saturated himself in the problem, viewing it from every angle, and exhausting all the possibilities until the result seemed the only logical solution of the needs of the case, as indeed it really was. Full of enthusiasm and thoroughly believing in themselves, the partners viewed with satisfaction the results of their long hours of labor.

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"Hospitality," by Leon Cunningham, will be the next Equity production at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, replacing "Malvaloca" on Nov. 13.

be a wise one. The design of their building was to them of secondary importance in comparison to their choice of men to carry it out. Each trustee probably felt that he could, if he chose, decide on the proper "parti" and determine all its details.

The junior partner innocently thought they would be interested in what he had to show them, and that he would lead them by easy stages to the conclusion he had reached, whereas the senior partner grasped the psychology of the situation at once, and bent his energies toward impressing his clients by his assurance, forcefulness and logic. Beginning in a quiet but measured tone, with carefully chosen language the salient points of the design were pointed out in an impressive manner. Foundations and qualities of the soil were reverently touched on until his auditors began to feel a personal interest in schist and seepage; and when he pointed out that there would be installed a special drinking fountain with continuous filtered ice water for the directors' personal use a few dry coughs assured the architect that he had them going. With just the right vibrancy to his tones, punctuated with a few well-chosen pauses, he spoke of the golden treasury of the past, whose inspiration had determined the motif of the façade, modestly disclaiming his own share in this portion of the design, and expatiating on the skill and ingenuity displayed by his associate in harmoniously welding the conception of the trustees so that the result before them was in substance the crystallization of their own ideas.

Incidents of like nature happen every day, and such experiences are typical with architects throughout North America. In South America, the case is different, particularly in Peru, where Lima is rapidly regaining her position as the entrepot of the west coast of the Pacific. Conditions there, however, must be reserved for a future article as lack of space precludes a narrative of some most stimulating experiences that would be helpful to the better understanding of architect and client.

It is to be regretted that the "Treatise for the Guidance of Young Architects" is not available for reference at the present time. Memory is a fleeting thing and only careful excerpts would be suitable or advisable. It may be stated, however, as a general proposition that it would be futile to expect the average business man or woman to attempt the study of the architect's language and mental processes, or that it would be possible in the present somewhat hazy and seemingly illogical condition of the fine arts for them to grasp the tenuous filaments that guide the chariot of Phoebus, or quaff the waters of the Hippocrene.

Architects should be the first to recognize this condition, and in order to meet a situation that to them is of very vital importance, they might include as a part of their education a study of the present state of the nation, business conditions, foreign trade, and politics, a healthy interest in sports, music, literature, and the drama, and most particularly the understanding of social conditions of the times in which great art was produced.

In other words, the architect should study his client as he would a problem in professional practice. Let the members of the profession who have achieved success and contributed to the advancement of the noblest art in the world mingle freely with their struggling young associates, showing them how best they may avoid mistakes and overcome difficulties of understanding. The service they thus render will promote mutual lucidity in comprehension between Our Architect and his (or her) client.

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Ernest Hutcheson

Ernest Hutcheson Begins Historical Piano Recitals

Ernest Hutcheson gave the first of his series of five historical piano recitals in Jordan Hall, Boston, Saturday afternoon. His program was devoted entirely to the works of Johann Sebastian Bach, and he played the following of that master's compositions:

English Suite in G minor
Five Preludes and Fugues from "The Well-Tempered Clavier"

Italian Concerto
Four Inventions
Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue

The aim of this series of recitals is not to give a historical review of the development of piano music. Mr. Hutcheson has aptly christened it "The Great Masters of Piano Music," and has chosen for his representative composers, to each of whom an entire program will be allotted, Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin and Liszt. The series is none the less historical in character and although many may shrink from a whole program devoted entirely to single composer however great he may be, few will take exception to Mr. Hutcheson's choice of masters to be represented, or to the serious purpose which animated him in undertaking such a series of recitals.

If his program yesterday was representative of Bach's piano (or more properly harpsichord) music, as it well might be, taking into consideration the difficulty of choosing from the many interesting and beautiful compositions of the master for that instrument, it can hardly be said that he was as fortunate in the playing of the pieces as he was in their choice. Granted that Bach's music, originally conceived for an instrument far different in character from the modern piano, requires a special treatment when played on that instrument, it is necessary that the player should deprive himself of the richer resources which that instrument places at his command. Mr. Hutcheson evidently thinks so, for his playing on Saturday was, for the most part, colorless and emotionless. Bach left few indications as to how his pieces should be interpreted, yet we know from contemporary accounts and from his own meager indications, that he must have played them himself with the full employment of all the means of musical expression of his time. More than this, certain of his pieces, notably the dance tunes of his French and English suites, have a certain definite character.

This Mr. Hutcheson failed to perceive, for his playing of the several movements of the English Suite in G minor was unvaried in its monotony. There was no difference between the Gigue and Gavotte or Courante save the difference in rhythm. Yet these were dance tunes, idealized to be sure, yet for all that as definite in character and as sharply differentiated as a waltz and a polka. And more than this, Bach was not always in serious mood, as Mr. Hutcheson would have us think. The Italian Concerto in its first and last movements was surely intended to be jolly and gay, not the tiresome, academic piece it seemed to be as played Saturday afternoon. Only in the slow

movement of this concerto and occasionally in the more serious of the preludes and fugues from "The Well-Tempered Clavier" did the pianist catch the true spirit of the music. Yet this lighter side of Bach is his most engaging one, the one which most appeals to the general public, the one which is most likely to create an interest in the music of the great Leipzig master among many to whom the name of Bach is synonymous with that of boredom. And for this reason especially, Mr. Hutcheson's lack of comprehension is to be regretted.

S. M.

Fifth Concert by Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Stokowski offered his week-end Philadelphia audience another example of inept and maladroit program-building in a concert otherwise unexceptionable. The program comprised Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture, Mozart's G minor symphony, Tchaikowski's B flat minor piano concerto, and then—here was the rub—the Dance of the Seven Veils from the much discussed Strauss opera. On a program of a different nature, this coda might not have "stuck so very off." But after the state of contemplative exaltation to which the thought was raised by what preceded, there was a sense of anti-climax that jarred many others as well as the commentator.

The "Coriolanus" overture had in it a stirring quality of martial impetus, militant determination, and then—per contra—a melting tenderness at the point where the conqueror hero lets his destructive resolution give way to the appeal of the matrons for imperial Rome. A tenth double bass was added to help the declamatory passages. This bass will probably be a permanent addition to an already imposing phalanx. For the concerto, two basses were silenced, and the other string were proportionately reduced. Mozart's symphony, in its overflow, "Joie de vivre," its lilt and burble and sunbeam flash, belied the minor

THEATRICAL

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SAN CARLO Grand Opera

This Ev. AIDA—Rappold, Cicerone, Salazar, Valle, Condé, Peroni, Tusi, RIGOLETTO—Lucy, DeMotte, Barra, Bonelli, Wed, Mat. 2:30. Thurs. BUTTERFLY, Fri. CARMEN, Sat. FAUST, Sun. GIOCONDA. Second Week: BOHME, CAVALLERIA-PAGLIACCHI, CARMEN, BARBER SEVILLE, OTELLO, SALOME, BUTTERFLY, TROVATORE.

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NEW YORK

Piano Recital—MISCHA
LEVITZKI
STEINWAY PIANO
PHILHARMONIC
Joseph Stransky, Conducting
CARNegie Hall, N. Y. City
Thursday Evening, November 8, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, November 10, 2:30
Salo, Salome, Saint-Saens, Cello
concerto, A Minor; Brahms, Symphony No. 2;
Leo Weiner, Scherzo, first time in America;
SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11
Arthur Schnitzler, pianist, assisting "Schubert-
arrange." Steinway piano

AMUSEMENTS

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NEW YORK

Empire Theatre, B'way, & 40th St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Henry Battelle's Masterly Play
"LA TENDRESSE"

NEW YORK

Every
Fri. & Sat. 8:30
Yiddish Art Theatre, 87th St.
& Madison Ave.
3:30-9:30

MAURICE SWARTZ

"The Inspector General"
Yiddish Art Theatre, 87th St.
& Madison Ave.
3:30-9:30

key. It was played as a single movement, with a more pronounced rather than a pause as the brisk allegro gave way to the woodland lyricism of the andante, or the alfin tiptoe of the minuet was succeeded by the mettlesome finale.

But Mme. Olga Samoroff's performance of the Tchaikowski concerto was the outstanding episode. She is a specialist in fingering of the utmost delicacy, dexterity, and breezy festiveness. But she did not sacrifice the larger things to the lesser, nor dissipate in cunning flurries display the weightier elements of the composer's lofty purpose and his essential meaning. It was especially because of the high plane to which music of an admittedly noble character was held in the interpretation that the Strauss music graded afterward.

The opening chords were assertively struck, as they should be, and thereafter it was edifying to note with what astuteness this intellectual artist when playing with wood-wind gave her own utterance something of a clarinet or oboe character, and when escorted by the strings purposely allowed the piano to conform, as far as it could, to their quality. The cadenza of the opening movement showed the technical resourcefulness—including a most discreet and sensitive employment of the pedals—and the properties of mind and heart that are associated with the ablest pianists.

F. L. W.

Recital by Dicie Howell

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Dicie Howell, soprano, gave a recital in Aeolian Hall this afternoon, submitting to the attention of her audience groups of songs in Italian, German, French, and English. She proved herself able to present important works in an impressive manner, and to do it with all the variety of mood that could be desired. Her task she seemed to regard very earnestly, but herself she did not take too seriously, with the outcome that the house listened with great willingness. She sang, evidently, for the song's sake instead of for her voice's sake, and showed herself a practical platform artist, capable of interesting people in music of the best sort. She is one of those singers who can impart a feeling of humor to a program without going to the extreme of introducing funny pieces, just to get the people laughing. Her closing songs in English were just as significant in music and text as her earlier groups in other languages. She made Moore, Kramer, Griffes, and Woodman stand on the same plane as Handel, Schumann, Brahms, Franck, Chabrier and Pauré. Numbers with which she made an especial success were Brahms' "Mälnacht," Liszt's "Lorelei," and Woodman's "Sundown"; and she produced her best effect on a song of small vocal endowment—light tone, rather shrill in the upper range, and thin in the lower.

W. P. T.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK
Selwyn's Attractions
TIMES SQ. West 42nd St.
Ev. 8:30

The FOOL

Effective Dramatically, in
Mandy Patinkin, Cordia, and
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.
Ev. 8:30

SELWIN THEATRE, W. 42 St.

BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR in
new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.
Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30

ALAN DALE and KLAU THEATRE

NEW YORK
KLAU THEATRE, W. 42 St.
Ev. 8:30

THE LAST WARNING

The Melodramatic Hit
with WILLIAM COURTNEY
EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave.
Ev. 8:30. Mats. Election Day & Sat. 2:30

The GINGHAM GIRL

"Best music play New York has seen in many
months."—Alan Dale in N. Y. American.
"Most entertaining musical comedy in years."
—Bureau Monthly in N. Y. Her. Mail.

CAT NATIONAL

CAT NATIONAL
4137 W. 57th St.
Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30

BIJOU

West 45th St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Elec. Day, Wed. & Sat.

Grace George in "To Love"

by Paul Gerardi
with Robert Warwick—Norman Trevor

SHUBERT

Thurs. 44th St. W. B'way. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Elec. Day & Sat. 2:30

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES

Fourth Annual Production
VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Ev. 8:30
We hear constantly a wall for something
worth-while on the stage. It is at the Van-
derbilt Theatre and it is called

"The Torch-Bearers"

by GEORGE KELLY
HUDSON W. 44 St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat.

"SO THIS IS LONDON"

"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—N.Y. Post.
MILBURY THEATRE, MATINEES
Tues. & Sat.

MOLLY DARLING

PINNEST MUSICAL HIT IN N.Y.
BETTER TIMES
THE HIPPODROME
REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30

REPUBLIC

W. 42nd St. Ev. 8:30
Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat. 2:30
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

New York Theater Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Arthur Hop-
kin's production of "Hamlet," with
John Barrymore as the star, will be
seen at the Sam H. Harris Theatre
on the evening of Nov. 16. The prin-
cipal roles have been assigned as fol-
lows: Ophelia, Rosalind Fuller; King,
Tyrone Power; Queen, Blanche Yurka;
Horatio, Frederick Lewis; Laertes,
Sidney Hauber; Polonius, John S.
O'Brien; Ghost, Rosalind Fuller; Orlé,
Edgar Stehlf; Marcellus, E. J. Bal-
lantine; First Gravedigger, Whitford
Kane; Second Gravedigger, Cecil
Clovelly; Player King, Lark Taylor;
Fortinbras, Alexander Gligli.

Mrs. Fluke, who is to play this sea-
son under the management of George
C. Tyler, will make her first appear-
ance in "Paddy," a comedy by Lillian
Barrett, the novelist, at the Lyceum
Theatre, Rochester, N. Y., on the eve-
ning of Nov. 20. Mrs. Fluke's char-
acter in this new piece—like the play
—will mark a departure from the kind
of comedy in which she has been seen
for the last few seasons. The play is
in three acts and its scenes are laid in
a Newport villa, a New York studio,
and a picturesque quarter of Florence,
Italy, affording an interesting study
in contrasts. Rehearsals are under the
direction of Harrison Grey Fluke. The
company includes Henry Herbert, Roy Gordon, Edward Donnelly,
Joseph Macaulay, Frances Bendater,
William T. Clark, Wallis Roberts,
Francis Badler, Brita Lascelles, Miriam Collins

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL INDUSTRY
NOW OPERATES AT
HIGHER CAPACITYGains 5 Per Cent in Fortnight—
Coke, Iron and Finished Steel
Prices Decline

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Special).—Optimism outweighs pessimism in the steel industry. Operations in general have increased to 75 per cent of capacity compared with 70 per cent a fortnight ago; railroad embargoes are less severe and the huge tonnages of finished steel that were piled at mills awaiting cars are gradually diminishing; coke prices are receding steadily as output grows. Besides transportation conditions the lack of labor is the chief obstacle, the heavier scale of operations having made the labor shortage more acute. Hints of another wage advance are before the trade, the former advance of 20 per cent having taken place on Sept. 1.

Third quarter earnings of the United States Steel Corporation and one or two of the larger independents have been made public and were lower than had been expected. The leaders in the steel industry are very optimistic for the rest of this year, however, and all of next, and the rate of operations will probably remain stable. The only cloud on the horizon is the possibility of another coal strike on April 1.

Coke and Pig Iron Price Cuts

Coke production in the Connellsville region for last week was the heaviest so far this year, totalling about 160,000 tons. Coke prices continue to decline, which means that several blast furnaces, now idle, will shortly resume. In the East the Robeson, the Alan Wood, the Pulaski, Low Moor, and other furnaces will soon blow in. Furnace coke is plentiful at \$8 a ton, Connellsville, with a few standard brands to be had at \$7 and off-grade coke has been sold at \$6.25. These prices compare with \$12 at the peak this year and \$2.75 at the low.

Lower coke has brought about lower pig iron prices. Buffalo re-sale iron has been sold as low as \$28, furnace, which is \$7 below the peak; Birmingham iron has fallen \$2.50 a ton during the week, one maker selling at \$25, furnace.

The largest iron purchase of the week in the East was that by an eastern Pennsylvania maker of steel plates, involving 12,000 tons of basic iron at \$29 to \$29.50 delivered, which is \$1 a ton lower. Iron is receding slowly in other districts.

Tariff Effect Evident

The effect of the new tariff on the steel industry is beginning to be felt. It affects chiefly the ferroalloys, principally ferromanganese, on which there is a duty of approximately \$33 a ton. Whereas the price previous to the tariff was \$67.50, seaboard, the present price is \$100 or more. The advance in ferroalloys is contrary to the present market trend, thus plainly showing the tariff's effect.

More finished and semi-finished steel prices have worked lower. The three major items, bars, plates, and shapes have fallen from 2½¢ to 2¢ a pound, Pittsburgh, as previously noted. Further declines have taken place in black sheets which are now sold at 3.50¢ a pound, as compared with 3.50¢ formerly. Sheet bars, from which sheets are made, have changed hands at \$39 instead of \$40 a ton.

Generally speaking steel buying is tapering off. Business in railroad freight cars last week was the one exception. There are now 45,000 freight cars orders pending, requiring 450,000 tons of steel, the greatest amount ever in the market at one time.

Exports Drop Off

Iron and steel exports in September dropped off 3½ per cent from August. The total was 140,455 gross tons, as compared with 145,640 tons in August. They were smaller in September than any other month since February, and this was the fourth successive monthly drop. American prices were too high to compete successfully with other countries.

The largest purchase of steel scrap in some time was that by a Pittsburgh steel company, which took 50,000 tons of heavy melting steel at \$21 a ton, delivered. This is used in place of basic pig iron, which sells around \$30. In spite of this large transaction, steel scrap was growing weaker in price all week, the various items declining 50 cents to \$1 a ton.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, the principal lead producer, advanced prices \$10 a ton during the week, the most drastic price change of the year. This was divided into two advances of \$5 each, one on Wednesday and the other the next day. Its new prices were 6.80 cents a pound, East St. Louis, and 7 cents, New York. Lead demand has not been heavy, but supplies are very limited, particularly in the New York district. Other sellers quote from \$1 to \$5 higher than the leading interest. Last April the New York price was 4.80 cents a pound.

Tin, Zinc and Copper

The tin market has been wild, fluctuating as much as a cent daily whereas a ¼ cent change is considered large normally. At the end of the week Straits tin sold at 37½ cents a pound, the high mark for the year. The world's visible supply of tin at the end of last month was virtually unchanged from that of the month before, being about 23,000 tons. Price manipulation at London aided by buying on the part of American consumers advanced the price.

The feature of zinc has been the heavy exports to Europe for the first time in many months. At least 7000 tons have been sold abroad during the last two weeks, this having been made possible because foreign prices advanced to the American parity. Zinc prices were unchanged during the week, selling at 7.10 cents a pound, East St. Louis. As in lead high prices

are caused by shortage of stocks rather than urgent demand. Copper is in the doldrums. Prices have not rallied from the decline from 14 cents of three weeks ago and the metal is still sold at 13½¢@13¾¢ a pound, delivered. South American production is increasing, German buying has not revived, American consumers are holding out of the market because of the recent declines and the expectancy of further weakening.

CUBA CANE SUGAR
FINANCES IMPROVEHas \$3,000,000 Cash—Profits
May Exceed Estimates

Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation is in a comfortable position financially at present, as the result of the recent sale of \$10,000,000 Eastern Cuba Sugar Corporation bonds, having upward of \$3,000,000 cash on hand and no bank loans except the extended \$7,500,000 loan not due until Oct. 1, 1923. Indications are that preliminary estimates of \$3,300,000 operating profits for the year ended Sept. 30, last, will be considerably exceeded.

In addition to a recovery of \$2,000,000 from the reserve set up to mark the 1921 year's carryover of sugar, the 1922 year's carryover of sugar will be in position to mark up materials and supplies by \$1,000,000 in its 1922 balance sheet, if it sees fit. These two items, together with, say, \$3,750,000 operating profits, will give \$6,750,000 or more available for depreciation, interest, taxes, and other charges.

While operating profits alone for 1922 will more than cover the \$3,000,000 estimated interest and taxes, there will probably be a deficit after depreciation unless the latter is smaller than in either 1920 or 1921. A depreciation charge of 3 per cent on the \$93,169,113 book value of properties would call for a charge-off of more than \$2,750,000.

However, the recovery of \$2,000,000 from reserves against sugar carryover in 1921 and \$1,000,000 appreciation in materials and supplies should more than offset the probable deficit after depreciation and interest on 1922 operations, and cause an increase in the profit and loss surplus, which, as of Sept. 30, 1921, stood at \$2,750,473.

Cuba Sugar Corporation 7½ per cent bonds have not reflected the recent weakness in the bond market. There have been sales on the board almost every day at the original offering price of 100.

The equity in the property, as measured by \$50,000,000 Cuba Cane preferred at 36 or \$18,000,000 and 500,000 shares of common at 13, or \$6,500,000, totals \$24,500,000. Debt outside of current accounts, consists of \$25,000,000 Cuba Cane debentures, \$10,000,000 Eastern Cuba guaranteed bonds and \$7,500,000 loan, due Oct. 1, 1923, a total of \$42,500,000.

REFINERS EXPRESS
OPTIMISM OVER OIL
DISPLACING COAL

Refiners are watching the extent to which kerosene replaces coal and how long householders remain converted to kerosene. Thousands of residences in the Atlantic coast section as well as in the middle west have had oil burners installed in heating plants, to replace coal with kerosene. In addition, more kerosene is being used for cooking than at any time previously. Makers of kerosene appliances, such as cook stoves and heaters, are running plants to capacity.

The high price of coal enters into the situation in another manner through the large consumption of artificial gas in territories not served by natural gas. This means additional consumption of gas oil in the manufacture of artificial gas.

Another important element behind the optimism expressed by big oil men is the decrease in light oil production in Mexico. A few months ago American refiners were importing more than 1,000,000 barrels monthly from Mexico, and the largest part was made up of Mexican light oil, and the balance was Panuco crude, used mostly for asphaltum products.

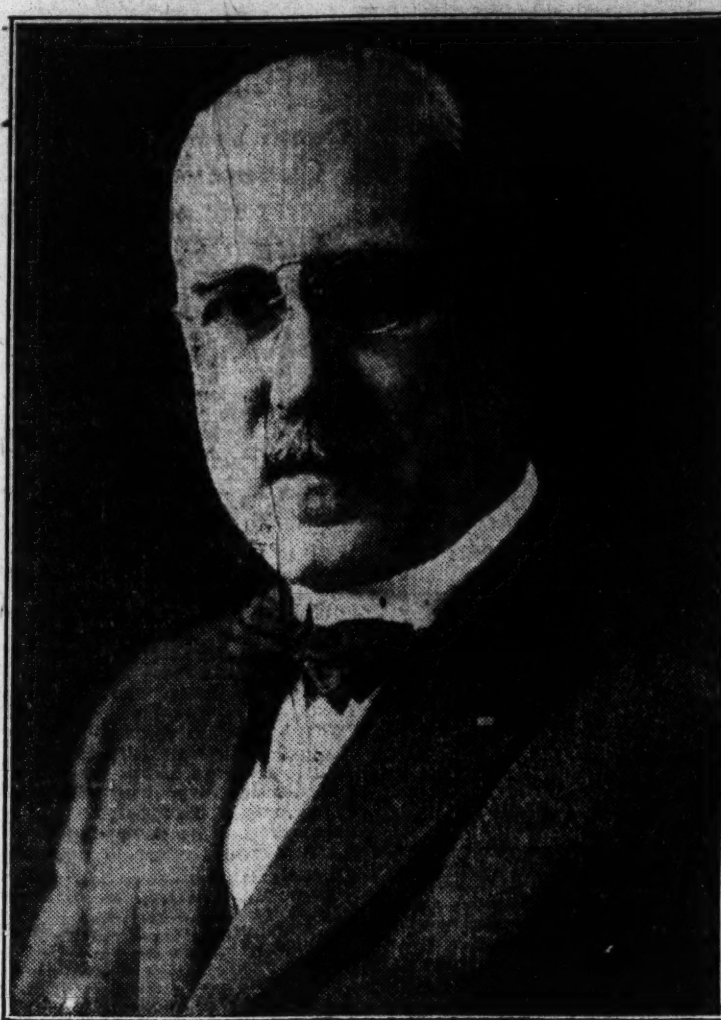
What refiners need more than Panuco crude is the fuel oil and gasoline content of Mexican light oil, approximately 10 per cent gasoline being obtainable from light Mexican oil. But this oil is no longer available in large quantities as previously, and in September there were imported only 2,633,000 barrels of light Mexican oil, only about 40 per cent of the 6,217,000 imported in July of this year.

INTERNATIONAL
NICKEL TRIES TO
REGAIN BUSINESS

International Nickel Company is now selling about 1,500,000 pounds of nickel and 400,000 to 500,000 pounds of Monel metal monthly, but nickel sales must reach at least 2,000,000 pounds to enable the Canadian company to fully cover operating expenses. The output before the war was 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds a month. During the war it reached 8,000,000 pounds monthly. The international disarmament programs took away a large percentage of the potential uses of the metal and brought about demoralization in the industry.

The problem now is to popularize the uses of the product to fill this gap, and active efforts are being made toward this end. Nickel is used as an alloy in steel-hardening processes. In its pure state it is free from oxidation and therefore invaluable for the manufacture of utensils used in the preparation of food products.

COMPANY INCREASES STOCK
Stockholders of the Great Northern Paper Company, at a special meeting held in Milwaukie, Me., approved the increase in the authorized stock from \$8,500,000 to \$25,000,000.



Photograph © by Champlain Studios, N. Y.

Avery D. Andrews

GEN. AVERY DE LANO ANDREWS is prominent in international oil circles, handling the American interests of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company of Holland, and the Shell Transport & Trading Company of London, and is chairman of various subsidiary corporations. A native of Massena, N. Y., Mr. Andrews attended the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1886, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the fifth United States artillery. For three years he served as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, and was promoted to a first lieutenant. He continued his studies in the law school of Columbia University, and also in the New York Law School, receiving an LL.B. degree from each. Upon resigning from the army in 1893, he began the practice of law in New York City as a member of the firm of Wells & Andrews.

Mr. Andrews was Police Commissioner of New York City from 1895 to 1898. He continued his interest in military matters, being a major in the National Guard of the State of New York, and in 1899 was appointed Governor Roosevelt's Chief of Staff, with the rank of brigadier-general. During the Spanish-American War he was Lieutenant-colonel of volunteers on the staff of Maj.-Gen. James H. Wilson.

In 1897, Mr. Andrews became general counsel of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and later vice-president of the General Asphalt Company. During the World War he held several important offices in connection with transportation and supplies, and was promoted to Assistant Chief of Staff to General Pershing, becoming brigadier-general in October, 1918. His services won medals of honor from four countries including the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States.

General Andrews became connected with the Royal Dutch and Shell interests in 1919. He is also a director of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Ltd., and other important concerns.

EUROPEAN
AFFAIRS CAUSE
WHEAT RISE

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Wheat took a sharp upturn in price today, chiefly as a result of reports indicating serious friction between the Turks and the Allies. The fact that Liverpool quotations were lower counted as a dominating bearish influence here at the start, but active buying on the part of houses with eastern connections led soon to a general change of front. Bulls contended that increased European anxiety to be provided with breadstuff supplies was to be looked for. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to ¼¢ lower with December \$1.14½@1.15 and May \$1.14@1.14½, was followed by substantial gains all around.

Corn and oats were governed by the action of wheat. After opening ¼¢@½¢ lower to ¾¢ higher, December 68½@69½, the corn market scored a moderate general advance.

Oats opened unchanged to ¼¢ lower, December 42, and later showed gains on all deliveries.

Higher quotations on hogs gave a lift to the provision market.

COTTON PLANTERS
EXPECTING STILL
HIGHER PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Outstanding in the developments of the commodity markets during the last few days has been the rise in cotton prices to the highest level this year. Spot cotton having been quoted in New York slightly over 25 cents a pound. According to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture there is a tendency on the part of the cotton planters to hold their stocks for still higher prices.

This rise in cotton values has made the South much wealthier, and should be measured in better business generally. Figures compiled by the Agriculture Department place the world's consumption of American cotton for the year ended July 31, 1922, at 12,293,000 bales and the estimated available supply of American cotton in America for the season 1922-1923, at 12,793,000 bales.

DIVIDENDS

White Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Firestone Tire declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Alaska Packers Association declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

The Massachusetts Lighting Companies have declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common, payable Nov. 24 to holders of record Nov. 4.

American Beet Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Standard Oil of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 16.

MIDWEST TRADE
CONTINUES ITS
UPWARD SWINGWeekly Review Enumerates Factors—General Dawes Speaks
on the Budget

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (Special).—Business continues to maintain an activity as great as railway equipment and the supply of labor will permit. The central west, where the movement of grain, coal and general merchandise is unusually heavy, is contributing probably more than its normal share to conditions which have brought about a shortage of 152,000 in cars available to fill orders, the greatest number ever known in the history of the railroad of the country, and car loadings which have passed the million mark for a week and are within a few thousands of the high record figures.

Money conditions have hardened a little in the last week as a result of this situation. Commercial paper still holds at 4½ to 5 per cent, but brokers' loans have been advanced from 4½ to 5 per cent. Orders to wholesalers are far ahead of those for the corresponding time last year, and the current distribution of merchandise also shows a substantial gain.

Buying for the holidays and for spring is going ahead in liberal volume. Collections have improved for the week. Retail trade keeps pace with the other favorable factors.

Dawes Tells of Need of Budget

The annual banquet of the Chicago Bankers Club, last Friday night, was an event of unusual interest because of an address by Gen. Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the board of the Central Trust Company, who has just completed a year's service as director of the budget at Washington. His speech was in the nature of a heart-to-heart talk with his fellow members on his experience in "trying to put the business of the Government on a real business basis," and the tribulations he encountered in efforts to wean "peewit" politicians from over-indulgence at the public trough.

The general made it clear that if economy in governmental expenditure is ever to be brought about through the operation of the new budget system it can only be by means of a firm exercise of executive authority. Withdrawal of that support, he said, would be followed within 30 days by the tearing to pieces of everything that has been accomplished so far, for those in control of the several departments, from cabinet members down, are ready to fight and have fought against any encroachment upon their money-spending prerogatives. He told of threats that had been made by cabinet members to resign rather than

agree to the budget curtailment proposals. "I wish they would resign," said the general. "I wish they would cut themselves off from the administration and come before the American people with their petty and peevish complaints. The rebuff they would receive would have wholesome results."

The general said a fight to defeat the budget system is now reaching a culmination, and that it is being waged by politicians, among whom cabinet officers are the chief.

Cabinet Members Obstruct

"The trouble is," he continued, "that secretaries will not take the responsibility of making necessary reductions in their estimates. They don't know anything, from the standpoint of running a great business organization. They don't know how to subordinate themselves to the position of administrative vice-presidents of the routine business of the Government under the President, who is properly the head of that great business organization. And because they don't know, they become not servants of the President, but advocates of their bureau chiefs."

"The main ambition in life of the average cabinet member is to please his bureau chiefs. So they don't aid in the essential task of imposing executive authority downward upon those bureau heads; they obstruct the business of the budget by exerting pressure upward against the President himself. That is an attitude that will continue to exist—human nature being what it is. And that's what is causing the present struggle over the budget system."

"This contest now is in process of settlement, and it will be settled right. If anyone thinks General Lord, the present director of the budget, is going to back down before any mere cabinet officer, he doesn't know Lord."

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Special).—Cluett Peabody & Co. loses in an attempt to collect \$743.25 from the United States Treasury Department on the ground that this sum represented duties collected on items found short in a certain shipment of silks entered here according to a rather lengthy opinion just rendered by Judge Adams of the Board of United States General Appraisers. "While the board recognizes the possibility that there was a shortage," writes the general appraiser, "it is unable to hold that the shortage has been proved."

Sugar-drying machines are accorded free entry under paragraph 381 of the tariff act of 1913, in a decision by the customs board sustaining a protest of Catton Neill & Co., Ltd., of Honolulu.

In another decision, overruling a protest of the F. Wm. Gertzen Company, of New York, the collector's assessment at 20 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 217, of the tariff act of 1913, on imported figs, stuffed with almonds, is affirmed. Claim for duty at 2 cents a pound under paragraph 213 is denied.

BUSINESS IN
FRANCE SHOWS
IMPROVEMENTGeneral Rise in Prices on Paris
Bourse—Coal Output
Increases

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Despite another rise in sterling and the dollar, the Bourse finished the week with a general rise in prices, except in Turkish securities. This in spite of a new low for the mark, which indicates how little faith is placed by financiers and business men in the prospect of German payments. They would appear to have discounted Germany's default long ago and to be building today on evidences of internal economic recovery. Of the latter the week has brought further proof.

Repeats from the three largest department stores in Paris during the last year all indicate striking improvement. Bon Marché net profits increasing from 3,873,000 to 10,500,000 francs, Printemps from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 francs, and La Fayette from under 4,000,000 to 20,000,000. The last-named increased its capital from 60,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs.

The coal, iron, and steel output is steadily increasing. Furnaces in blast number 103, compared with 73 at the beginning of the year, and the coal lignite output of 2,715,000 tons for September, compared with 3,400,000, the monthly average for 1913. Railway gross receipts also show a steady increase, and weekly car loadings are 345,000, compared with 245,000 for January.

The fall in exchange is proving a boon to many exporters, though worrying the Government.

The Minister of Agriculture is starting a campaign against the waste of bread, but a rise in price is expected shortly.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

Chicago bank clearings last week totaled \$579,600,000, an increase of \$2,600,000 over the preceding week, and also a gain of \$17,100,000 over the corresponding week in 1921. Balances last week totaled \$34,800,000, a decrease of \$4,200,000 from the preceding week, and also a decline of \$10,700,000 from the corresponding week in 1921. The figures for the week, day by day, follow:

	Clearings	Balances
Monday	\$88,200,000	\$5,000,000
Tuesday	95,700,000	4,200,000
Wednesday	94,500,000	5,400,000
Thursday	95,200,000	7,700,000
Friday	104,100,000	6,400,000
Saturday	88,900,000	6,100,000

Total for week—\$579,600,000 \$34,800,000
Cor week last year \$52,500,000 \$5,500,000
Cor month last yr. \$2,304,700,000 \$12,200,000
Total for October, 2,626,000,000 \$24,700,000

BRITISH TREASURY FINANCING

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Tenders will be received Nov. 12 for Treasury bills and bonds to a maximum of \$45,000,000, the bonds not to exceed \$5,000,000.

\$18,805,000
Louisville Gas and Electric Company
Kentucky

First and Refunding Mortgage Thirty, Year
5% Gold Bonds, Series A

Due November 1, 1952

Price 91½ and interest, yielding about 5.60%

The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%
Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

The following information is taken from official sources:

The Company supplies without competition electric light and power and artificial and natural gas to Louisville, Kentucky, and adjacent territory. The business of the Company and its predecessors has been in successful operation for more than eighty years.

The bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first lien on all the properties of the Company, and its affiliated companies, subject only to \$1,195,000 underlying bonds on a part of the electric property.

The gross and net earnings, as officially reported, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1922, are the largest in the Company's history, gross earnings being \$5,839,267, and net earnings \$2,507,803, or more than two and one-half times the annual interest charge of \$1,000,000 on all mortgage bonds outstanding, including this issue. Both gross and net earnings have increased each year for the past eight years.

We recommend these bonds for investment and shall be
pleased to send circular describing the issue in detail

Harris, Forbes & Co

Incorporated

Guaranty Company of New York
H. M. Byllesby & Co

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Blyth, Witter & Co

Federal Securities Corporation

Bonds are offered for delivery, when, as and if issued and received by us.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WILLIAMS LOOKS TOWARD VICTORY

British Racquet Champion Expects to Wrest World's Title From Jock Soutar

LONDON, England (Special Correspondence)—Just before leaving England for America aboard the S. S. Mauretania, Charles Williams, the broad-shouldered challenger of Jock Soutar for the world's professional rackets championship, was full of a confidence justified by his play at the time; and, in conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed himself as very hopeful concerning the success of this, his fourth "business" visit to the United States, the main object of which is the playing of two little matches against the Philadelphia Rackets Club professional—one at Philadelphia on Dec. 2, and the other at New York a week later. He will stay at the latter city, he explained, and play exhibition games there, as he hopes to do in Boston and Chicago.

The two championship matches, each of seven games, against Soutar should be worth going a long way to see, as, after losing his "sea legs," the English champion will have about three weeks of good practice, and if he can reproduce the form he showed prior to leaving his home shores he should go far toward regaining for England one of the many sporting titles that have traveled overseas. Soutar and Williams are old rivals on the rackets court. Some 10 years ago they played matches for the world's championship and, after winning in England, Williams lost by 6 games to 4 in the United States.

Ranking himself as England's foremost player before attaining his majority, Williams has for 14 years been the coach at Harrow School; but he informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that he is making a change and enters upon the duties of senior professional at Queen's Club, London, on Nov. 1. He is considered to be incontestably the pick of England's professional rackets players, and some idea of his ability may be gleaned from the fact that, although engaged in coaching, to the detriment of his match play, he has won the professional handicap for two successive years, losing only one game while doing so. On the occasion of his second victory he owed S. and the limit man received 10.

His duties as instructor have precluded a great deal of practice for serious matches; but he seemed well satisfied with his showing at Queen's Club against the present amateur champion, the Hon. C. N. Bruce—well known as one of the mainstays of the Middlesex County cricket team—and at Manchester against E. M. Baerlein, who, like H. K. Foster, acquired the amateur title no fewer than eight times. Two days before sailing for America, Williams delighted a small company of onlookers at Queen's Club by his play against Bruce. The latter, always a capital player, was serving exceptionally well, but Williams, in addition to breaking two rackets, made sufficient brilliant shots in a poor light to justify his optimism over the forthcoming matches against Soutar.

CORNELL WINNER OF TEAM PRIZE

Dykeman, Carnegie Tech, Wins Individual Honors

SYRACUSE INVITATION CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM STANDING	
Cornell	42
Syracuse	48
Columbia	69
Pennsylvania State	97
Carnegie Tech.	101
Calgate	169

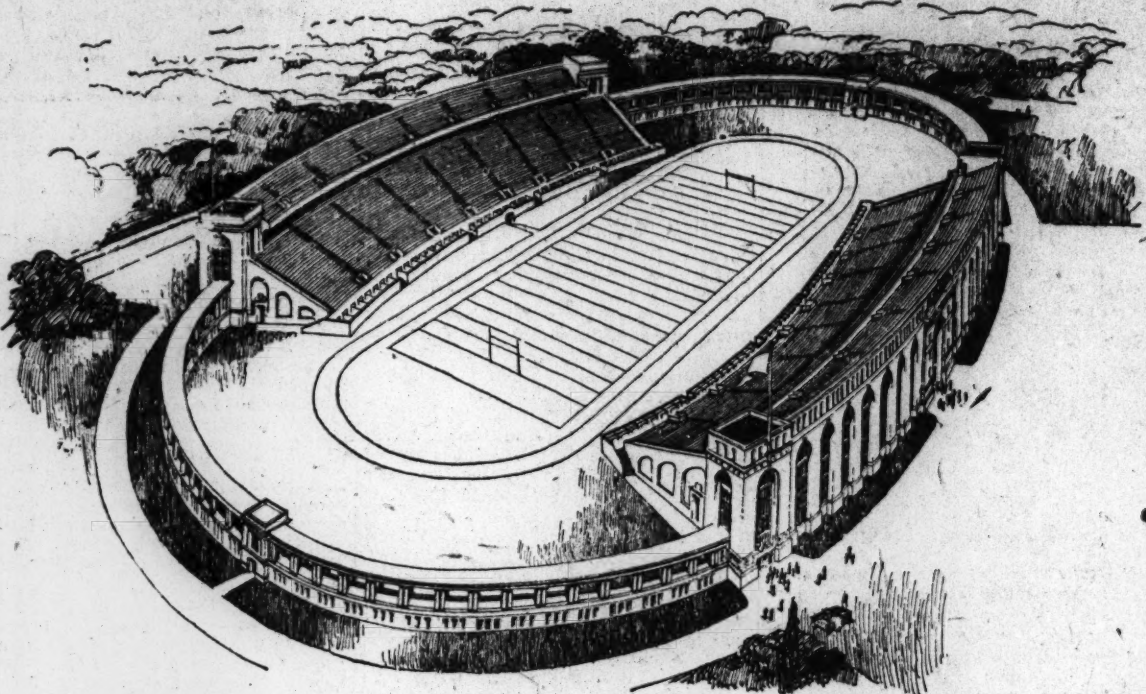
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Although three individual runners crossed the finish line before the first Cornell runner went over the tape, Cornell University won the fourth annual intercollegiate cross-country run held here Saturday under the auspices of the Syracuse University Athletic Association with a score of 42 points. Syracuse University finished in second place with 48 points and Columbia University was third with 69. The winning team placed runners in fourth, seventh, eighth, tenth and thirteenth places.

A decided upset was registered in the winning of the individual honors when Dykeman, a student at Carnegie Institute of Technology, crossed the finish line first some 100 yards ahead of Walter Keating '23, the Columbia University star who won the two-mile intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship in the Harvard Stadium last May. Dykeman covered the six and a quarter mile course in 25m. 15s., remarkable work considering the condition of the course. The first 25 finishers follow:

1. Dykeman, Carnegie Tech.; 2. Higgins, Columbia; 3. Case, Syracuse; 4. Keating, Cornell; 5. Moore, Columbia; 6. Rodriguez, Syracuse; 7. Smith, Cornell; 8. Morrison, Cornell; 9. Skeats, Columbia; 10. Williams, Cornell; 11. Keating, Syracuse; 12. Smith, Columbia; 13. Benson, Cornell; 14. Horton, Penn State; 15. Fitzpatrick, Penn State; 16. Titus, Syracuse; 17. Caplain, Penn State; 18. Vandercook, Cornell; 19. Smith, Syracuse; 20. Gordon, Cornell; 21. Tubbs, Carnegie Tech.; 22. McTulvie, Carnegie Tech.; 23. Hough, Syracuse; 24. Theobald, Columbia; 25. Wendler, Penn State.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 5.—In a second round national challenge cup match of the United States Football Association here yesterday, Bethlehem Field Club defeated Fleisher Yarn of Philadelphia by 1 goal to 0. The visiting team proved to be very strong and it was not until the second half that Bethlehem was able to make the winning goal. The score was earned on a drive by Forrest, who caught the visiting goal keeper napping. He drove the ball into the net from almost midfield, without Kucklick making an effort to save.

West to Have Another Big College Stadium



Big Stadium Which Has Been Planned for the University of Nebraska

CORNELL WINS FROM HARVARD

Crimson Loses Hard-Fought Championship Soccer Game

In one of the hardest-fought soccer games played on Soldiers' Field in some time, Cornell University defeated Harvard in their intercollegiate Association Football league championship game Saturday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. It was the first championship game for Harvard and considering the fact that the Crimson was forced to play part of the time without the services of three of its best players, the showing was quite pleasing to Crimson supporters.

Capt. R. W. Heizer '23 began the scoring for Harvard after 10 minutes of play, with a kick from scrimmage. Bernard Mayer '24, high point man for the Ithacans, followed him with a score from the center of the field, while Heizer made the only other goal for the Crimson on a pass from J. Bryington '24. Mayer again retaliated by a score on a pass from Righter.

In the second half Harvard's play was ragged for the first 10 minutes and repeated shots went wild. Then the team showed a renewal of its team play but failed to net the necessary goal. Mayer finally gave Cornell the lead when he scored for the third time after 20 minutes of the half had passed. With 25 minutes still left to play Harvard continued to keep the ball in Cornell territory, but failed to score. The summary:

HARVARD BEATS WILLIAMS, 22 TO 42

Crimson Harriers Show Up Well —Freshmen Defeat Technology

HARVARD BEATS WILLIAMS, 22 TO 42

Crimson Harriers Show Up Well—Freshmen Defeat Technology

Harvard University defeated Williams College in their dual cross-country race over the Belmont course Saturday with 22 points as against 42 for Williams. The Harvard freshmen were also victorious in their dual meet with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen, winning 17 to 47.

The varsity race was run over the full six-mile course, and Capt. E. V. Pascoe '23 of Williams was the first runner to finish, his time being 34m. 14s. R. A. Lutz '23 of Harvard was second, closely followed by A. L. Coburn Jr. '24 of Harvard. The varsity runners finished in the following order:

1. E. V. Pascoe '23, Williams; R. A. Lutz '23, Harvard; A. L. Coburn Jr. '24, Harvard; W. E. Chapin Jr. '25, Harvard; P. R. Fitch '23, Williams; William Duane Jr. '23, Harvard; E. G. Lund '23, Harvard; B. S. Gray '25, Harvard; H. L. Pratt Jr. '23, Harvard; T. S. Hanington '23, Harvard; A. E. Driscoll '25, Williams; W. T. Webb '24, Williams; J. H. Livingston '25, Williams; M. D. Sanford '24, Williams; Anthony Brayton '25, Williams.

The freshman race was held over the three-mile course and Capt. J. N. Walters of Harvard was the individual winner, covering the distance in 16m. 20s. Lord was the first Tech man to finish, coming in fifth. The summary:

1. J. N. Walters, Harvard; LeR. W. Grossman, Harvard; A. M. Parker, Harvard; F. P. Kane, Harvard; Lord, Technology; Rooney, Technology; H. R. Kobes, Harvard; E. B. Boyce, Harvard; R. G. Allen, Harvard; Reinhardt, Harvard; M. L. Grossman, Technology; Steiner, Technology; Symonds, Technology.

PLANS FOR A NEW ATHLETIC STADIUM

Nebraska to Have Structure Seating 40,000 or More

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 6 (Special)—Preliminary plans for the new University of Nebraska athletic stadium have been completed. They call for a structure which will cost \$430,000, and which will have a seating capacity of 40,000, and which may be enlarged to 60,000 if the need arises. The drawings have been prepared by the firms of John Lettner & Sons of Omaha and Davis & Wilson of Lincoln, who have donated their services.

The proposed stadium will cover four square blocks and will occupy, in addition to the present Nebraska athletic field, a space immediately to the north of it. It is expected that the contract will be let Jan. 1. If the plans are matured, the corner stone will be laid next charter day and efforts will be made to have the stadium completed in time for the 1923 football games.

The plans call for a Roman aqueduct style of architecture in the building. High, graceful arches will lend an atmosphere of a Caesarian arena. The back of the stands, each of which will hold 20,000, will be 70 feet high. Utility, however, has not been sacrificed to atmosphere for the effect in the new stadium. An indoor running track 18 feet wide and three laps to the mile is to be sheltered by the buildings. In addition, there are plans for indoor tennis courts, indoor basketball courts, shower baths and dressing rooms for both visiting and home teams.

The entire structure will be lighted with electricity and it will be possible to obtain brilliant electrical effects during pageants and other night festivities. There will be an outdoor running track surrounding the football ground. During the baseball season the field will contain an ideal baseball ground.

A campaign to raise the money for the stadium is under way. This amount is to be subscribed by students, alumni, former students, business men and everybody who wishes to subscribe.

ARCHERY

EVIDENCE from various sources seems to indicate a steadily increasing interest in archery. Saturday afternoon there were 13 archers taking part in the regular week-end shoot of The Newton Archers at their range on the Newton Center playground, which is a larger number than formerly. L. C. Smith, the president of The Newton Archers, who is collecting scores from archers all over the country and publishing them in weekly bulletins, reports that every week some new names are added to the list, and these are usually names of those who have just begun to take up the sport of archery.

James Duff of Jersey City, N. J., who is president of the Eastern Archery Association and is also a manufacturer of archery goods, states that in his opinion the next annual tournament of the Eastern Archery Association which is to be held at Jersey City next June, will have a larger number of entries than any tournament that has ever been held. The competitive event at Newton, Saturday afternoon, was an American round, consisting of 30 arrows at each of the distances 60 yards, 50 yards and 40 yards. The scores:

AMERICAN ROUND	
L. C. Smith	79
Miss Norma Pearce	77
E. W. Frentz	74
Mrs. L. C. Smith	74
Mrs. B. P. Gray	69
Mrs. E. W. Frentz	73
J. P. True	72
L. R. Cram	67
P. L. Martin	66
A. L. Baker	58
Spencer DeMille	26

COLUMBIA ROUND
Miss Norma Pearce 68
Mrs. B. P. Gray 63

THREE CLUBS ADVANCE
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Sparta-Union, Bricklayers and Thistles advanced to the third round of eliminations for the National Challenge Soccer Cup competition. Sparta-Union defeated the Canadian Club 5 to 2, furnishing the surprise of the day. Bricklayers defeated Whitties of Koshaba, 1 to 0, and Thistles downed Swedish-Americans, 4 to 0.

YALE FRESHMEN DEFEAT RIVALS

The Highest Score Over Princeton Since 1911 by Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Yale Freshmen overwhelmed the Princeton 1922 team, 21 to 0, the largest score made by Yale over a Princeton Freshman team since 1911. The success of Yale's aerial attack and consistent line plunging was largely responsible for the downfall of the Orange and Black. It was the first game of the "Big Three" Freshman championship.

Capt. Daniel Allen, former Phillips Andover Academy tackle, playing the backfield for Yale, broke through the line near the end of the first period for three long gains, bringing the ball to Princeton's one-foot line and Cottle, left halfback, carried the ball over for the first score.

Yale scored her second touchdown on two passes, Quarterback Riley to Allen and Holabird to Right End Gill. Several times Yale threatened to score, holding the ball in Princeton territory most of the time. In the last period Yale carried the ball over Princeton's goal for the final score when Left Halfback Holabird went through center and Allen kicked the goal. Gates, left tackle for Princeton, stood foremost as Princeton's star by his punting and defensive work. The summary:

YALE 1922 PRINCETON 1922	
Potts, Martin, Jr.	re. Aldridge
Bingham, Daniels, Jr.	re. Forrest
Wallace, Martin, Lupton, Jr.	re. Helmuth, Clark
Burt, Lane, C.	re. Hobson
Walters, Kingsley, Jr.	re. Craig
Field, R.	re. Gass
Osborne, Gill, re.	re. Jeffers, Goldstein
Riley, Stout, qb.	re. Caulkins
Cottle, McCoy, Holabird, lb.	re. Dugman
Gonzales, Staback, Smith, rb.	re. Williams
Allen, rb.	re. Newman, Shannon

Score—Yale 21, Princeton 1922, 0. Touchdowns—Cottle, Gill, Holabird for Yale. Goals—Holabird, 3 for Yale. Umpire—Clyde Walters, Erie, Pa. Referee—J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin. Field judge—McCormick, Philadelphia. Time—12m. periods.

ROBERTSON STILL LEADS IN THE EAST

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Quarterback James Robertson of Carnegie Tech continues to lead individual gridiron scorers in the east, according to compilations today with 73 points compared to 12 touchdowns and one point from try after touchdown. L. A. Bruner of Lafayette is close behind with 71, consisting of 10 touchdowns and 11 points after touchdown, while Wilson, and M. H. Palm of Penn State are next with 61 and 55, respectively.

G. R. Pfann and E. L. Kew, brilliant Cornell backs, climbed around the top, as a result of their scoring streak against Columbia Saturday. Pfann has 54 and Kew 42 points. L. C. Hanson, another Cornell stalwart, holds the lead in scoring points from try after touchdown, with 23, seven of which were made Saturday. McBride, of Syracuse, is the leading scorer from the field, having registered three field goals.

PRINCETON RUNNERS DEFEAT TECHNOLOGY

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6.—That Princeton University is going to be a big factor in the annual championship cross-country race of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in New York City later this month, is the opinion of those who saw the Tiger runners defeat Massachusetts Institute of Technology here Saturday, 26 to 30. As Technology had previously defeated Cornell in a dual race, the showing of the Orange and Black is rated very highly.

Capt. R. E. Hendrie '23 of the Technology team was the first runner to finish, his time being 28m. 33s. He took the lead at the start and was never headed. E. E. Sanborn '23, also of Technology, was second quite a distance behind the winner. J. W. Gordon '24, was the first Princeton man to finish and he came in third. Considering the fact that it was his first cross-country race, the running of Gordon was exceptionally good. Ridenour Raymond '24, L. B. Leeming '24 and Capt. S. C. Conger '24 finished fourth, fifth, and sixth for Princeton.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY WINS
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 4.—Lehigh University defeated Haverford 3 to 0 this afternoon in a Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Soccer League game. The outstanding feature of the game was the work of Fernandez, Lehigh's star center forward, who scored all three points.

NEW YORK SOCCER CLUB ADVANCES

Defeats Vikings in the National Challenge Cup Series, 4 to 0

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The New York Soccer Club advanced in the National Challenge Cup competition of the United States Football Association yesterday by defeating the Vikings at the New York Oval. Yesterday's game was practically decided by the play in the first half, at the end of which the score stood 3 to 0 in favor of New York. The final score was 4 to 0.

A throw-in by Meyerdirks, left halfback, following a corner forced by New York, enabled A. Stark to reach the Vikings' goal for the first score. It was an excellent bit of overhead shooting. Five minutes later A. Stark passed to Bleich in center, who made it 2 to 0. Speedy work by the two ends, McGhee passing to McAuslan, brought in the third goal.

The sturdy resistance of the Vikings marked the second period, and they were not scored against again until a minute from the end. McGhee centered to Bleich, who in turn passed to A. Stark, the last named scoring with a hard drive that beat Ostman in goal. The New York eleven will be put to a severe test at the same place on election day, when the Fleisher Yarn team of Philadelphia will be encountered. The summary:

NEW YORK VIKINGS	
McGhee, lb.	re. Peterson
Cooper, lb.	re. Gustavson
Bleich, c.	re. Carlson
A. Stark, rb.	re. Granquist
McAuslan, rb.	re. Kvist
Meyerdirks, lb.	re. Myman
Phillip, chb.	re. Larson
T. Stark, rb.	re. Hirsch
Page, lb.	re. Adamson
Solly, rb.	re. Worling
Geudert, g.	re. Ostman

Score—New York Soccer Club 4, Viking Club 0. Goals—A. Stark, 2, Bleich, McGhee, McAuslan. Referee—C. E. Creighton, Linemen—Columbus and Boroman. Time—Two 24m. periods.

FORE RIVER WINS EASILY AT SOCCER

Defeats Maple Leafs in a National Cup Match, 5 to 0

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 6.—In a second-round soccer game of the National Cup series here Saturday Fore River won easily over the Maple Leafs, 5 to 0. The Maple Leafs played hard for a few minutes, but were forced back and Cristie, center forward, scored the second goal. Oakley scored No. 3 and Black, from an infringement inside the penalty area made it four goals. Gunning, of the Maple Leafs, was at fault in trying to clear his lines and scored for Fore River. The summary:

FORE RIVER MAPLE LEAFS	
Doherty, ol.	re. London
McMaster, lb.	re. Russell
Cristie, c.	re. Milne
Page, jr.	re. Lyons
Oakley, or.	re. Bradford
Black, lb.	re. Aarsen
Meldrum, chb.	re. Moir
McAlpine, rb.	re. Gunning
Hamilton, lb.	re. McAuley
Lewis, lb.	re. Lyons
Lambie, g.	re. Aarsen

Score—Fore River 5, Maple Leafs 0. Goals—Oakley 2, Cristie, Black, Gunning for Fore River. Referee—J. Garrigan, Linemen—Thompson and J. McGree. Time—Two 45m. periods.

ARGONAUTS TIE WITH HAMILTON TIGERS

INTER-PROVINCIAL RUGBY UNION STANDING

STANDING	
Argonauts	4
Hamilton	2
Montreal	2
Ottawa	0

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 6 (Special)—Argonauts tied their championship game of the interprovincial Rugby Union here Saturday with Hamilton Tigers, 12 to 12. The one point from the tie gives the local team nine points for the five games played while Tigers, who are in second place, have six. The league season will be completed next Saturday.

The Tigers were the best team, but the brilliant individual playing of Lionel Conacher, captain of the Canadian Champions, secured an even break for his team. He scored all of the 12 points, making a 65-yard run for a touchdown, a field goal, and scoring the tying point with less than a minute to play with a 65-yard kick. This is the nearest the Argonauts have been to a defeat since the Canadian final game in 1920.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Results of British Association football games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division—Everton 1, Arsenal 0; Aston Villa 2, Oldham Athletic 0; Birmingham 0, Cardiff City 0; Blackburn Rovers 2, Huddersfield Town 0; Bolton Wanderers 1, Stoke 1; Burnley 8, Nottingham 0; Preston North End 2, Chelsea 0; Liverpool 4, Tottenham Hotspur 2; West Bromwich Albion 2, Manchester City 0; Middlesbrough 3, Sheffield United 2; Newcastle United 2, Sunderland 1.

Second Division—Barnsley 1, Fulham 0; West Ham United 1, Leeds United 0; Hull City 1, Leicester City 0; Manchester United 0, Clapton Orient 0; Notts County 2, Blackpool 0; Port Vale 2, Bury 0; Rotherham County 2, Coventry City 0; The Wednesday 3, Crystal Palace 1; Southampton 2, Bradford City 0; South Shields 2, Derby County 1; Stockport County 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division—Aberion Rovers 2, Alloa 1; Celtic 1, Clyde 0; Dundee 1, Airdrieonians 0; Falkirk 5, Hibernian 0; Ayr United 1, Hamilton Academical 0; Hearts 2, St. Mirren 2; Motherwell 6, Kilmarnock 0; Morton 4, Raith Rovers 0; Rangers 4, Partick Thistle 1; Third Lanark 2, Aberdeen 1.

Auto Racing Drivers Plan Organization

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Automobile racing drivers are planning a national organization headed by a director with authority to protect their interests such as is held by Commissioner K. M. Lewis in baseball.

Harvey Oldfield, former speed king, it was said today, has been mentioned as a possible head of the organization, which will be known as the Association of Auto Aces. Thomas Milton, a leading driver for several years, is said to be one of the leaders in plans for a convention of drivers early in January to effect definite organization.

PFEIL IS NOMINATED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—C. O. Pfeil of Memphis, Tenn., has been nominated for the presidency of the Western Golf Association to succeed A. E. Gates of this city, who declined another term. It is announced here by W. W. Harless, secretary of the organization. The election of president, other officers and directors is to be held at the annual meeting here Jan. 20. M. A. Traylor, banker of this city, is nominated for vice-president; J. W. Busch of Flossmoor Country Club, secretary, and A. C. Allen of Skokie Country Club, treasurer.

HAMILTON HARRIERS WIN

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Hamilton College harriers defeated the United States Military Academy team in a cross-country race here yesterday by a point score of 29 to 28.

BROOKLYN F. C. DEFEAT RIVALS

Wanderers Lose in an Exciting Soccer Game, 2 to 1

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Rivals on the soccer football gridiron met at Hawthorne Field in a second-round national challenge cup match of the United States Football Association here yesterday, the Brooklyn Football Club winning over the Brooklyn Wanderers in an exciting finish by 2 goals to 1. The Wanderers led the first half by 1 to 0.

McDonald, Brooklyn Football Club, with a well-directed shot from the right wing, equalized for his team in 20 minutes after the second period started. From then on excitement prevailed. With only three minutes left, McDonald, off a center by McLeod, sent in a fast drive that won the game for Brooklyn Football Club. The summary:

BROOKLYN F. C. WANDERERS	
Stevenson, lb.	re. Minnie
McChespie, lb.	re. Lawrence
Davidson, c.	re. Raw
Cameron, rb.	re. McDermott
McDonald, rb.	re. Dorward
Whalen, lb.	re. Wilson
McCann, chb.	re. Bustard
P. Gallagher, rb.	re. Hunt
McIlwraith, lb.	re. Gillman
W. Gallagher, rb.	re. Peat
Adam, g.	re. Reilly

Score—Brooklyn Football Club 2, Brooklyn Wanderers 1. Goals—McDonald, McChespie, for Brooklyn F. C.; Raw, for Wanderers. Referee—C. Stott, Linemen—Gallagher and Thompson. Time—Two 45m. periods.

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THE HOME FORUM

Strindberg and Edvard Brandes

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the appearance of "The Red Room" in 1879, Strindberg became a Scandinavian celebrity. The representatives of literary realism in Denmark and Norway hastened to enroll him in their battling ranks. He received letters of homage from Edvard Brandes and Alexander Kielland and very soon after he entered into correspondence with Björnsterne Björnson and Jonas Lie. Of all these connections his relations with Edvard Brandes proved the most significant for Strindberg.

It is Edvard—not Georg Brandes—who has the honor of having introduced Strindberg to Denmark. In the eighties he wrote a series of very clever criticisms about his writings, in fact, the first important criticisms written by anyone, and he did even more; he secured a Danish publisher for a long list of Strindberg's works. There rests in the archives of the Swedish Authors Society a mass of letters written by Brandes to Strindberg which speak eloquently of this early championship of the great Swedish mystic by the Danish playwright and critic.

The first of these Brandes letters is dated July 21, 1880. Brandes writes that he has been so impressed by "The Red Room" that he finds it entirely natural to thank the author, although the latter is almost unknown to him. In the next letter he speaks in even more enthusiastic terms of Strindberg's talent: "You are the one to put new life into Swedish literature, the born leader of the new era. Your power and will to do is no less strong than a Björnson's or an Ibsen's; your range and development far greater, and before long your name will be spoken alongside the foremost in Scandinavian literature. I don't think you know yourself, begging your pardon, how great a talent you possess, and I have an immense desire to proclaim it to all the world."

The first period of the friendly relations between Strindberg and Brandes, however, ended of a sudden. In a letter dated from the summer of 1882, Strindberg gives evidence of anti-Semitic reflections, with the added information that in his satire on society, "The New Kingdom," he had in mind "the ring of the Swedish Jews in a satirical vein." Brandes took this news much to heart. "As unwilling as I am to say it," he wrote Strindberg, "I hardly expect anything good from your new novel; nothing good as regards our friendship, or our common ideals."

For three years the correspondence remained interrupted. But Edvard Brandes by no means ceased to follow Strindberg's activity. In the fall of

1884 "Politiken" was started, and here Brandes had an avenue through which he could agitate with greater force than ever for the ideas of the new literature. He began his association with "Politiken" by re-examining some of Strindberg's earlier works, some of which had now appeared in Danish translation. The first article

written by Brandes himself. Strindberg is quoted as being anxious to come home in order to write of "Swedish conditions, Swedish peasants, Scandinavian thought currents."

On his visit to Copenhagen, Strindberg brought along his tragedy, "The Father," for he meant to make his return north the occasion for scoring a hit with his dramatic work. At the very start fortune smiled upon him. While no Stockholm publisher had dared to bring out the new drama,

Between Stars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At night all heaven seems to be a deep of untold poetry. In which I need but cast a line. Desire far and thought fine. To catch some bright, consoling song For which my heart has hungered long.

T. Morris Longstreth.

porches and balconies on each floor, and in the spring the wistaria blossomed about his windows. Janvier was a tall, good-looking man with features that were strong and yet of extraordinary beauty. His little apartment resembled a bookshelf. From floor to ceiling every room, with the possible exception of the kitchen, was piled with books, books, and more books.

I remember seeing Janvier standing on the west side of Union Square one

Religion and Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL, the philosopher of primitive Christianity, sent out many good notes on business. In his epistle to Titus, for example, he wrote, "Let our [our people] also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses, that they be not unfruitful." Paul evidently believed that Christians should be active in the work of supplying human needs, and be good merchants, mechanics, lawyers, etc.

Many people have long thought that religion cannot be worked with business; therefore, it is indeed a surprise to them to discover that Christian Science does work with business, and to the great advantage of business men. Happily, it is also seen that such co-operation does no harm to this Science; for Christian Science cannot be injured by any lesser influence. Being neither helped nor harmed by anything in human affairs, it helps every rightly-founded activity. Besides, the Bible furnishes ample warrant for the application of religion to business intercourse.

While Christian Science helps business men—indeed, all workers—in every way, one great influence in their lives is found in the increase of integrity. Teaching that God is divine Principle, this Science teaches men to love and obey this Principle, and to have no other God. Learning to love one's neighbor as one's self, it comes about naturally that a Christian Scientist strives to be governed by Principle in his dealings, to honor Truth through the use of the Golden Rule. Although one may have used Christian Science in business for many years, he can still say that he has much to learn about honesty. But the ideal which Mrs. Eddy teaches, held before the thought constantly, does elevate each business man's conceptions; and his affairs do prosper in consequence. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 453): "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help."

In operation, then, Christian Science encourages both employer and employee to deal in strict integrity in all symbols of value, and to avoid all scant weights and measures. Likewise, under the application of this Science, there can be no adulteration of staple and other commodities, or misrepresentations, which would ensnare the unwary. Christian Science teaches its adherents to leave every business deal with consideration. Applied rightly, it causes both seller and buyer to negotiate on the plane of mutual profit, free from unfair advantages. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 147): "The upright man is guided by a fixed Principle, which destines him to do nothing but what is honorable, and to abhor whatever is base or unworthy; hence we find him ever the same, at all times the trusty friend, the affectionate relative, the conscientious man."

me to him and pointed to a chair about five feet away from him. When I was seated, he looked at me steadily as if to read me through and through, and sternly said: "You were late, I do not like people who do not keep their appointments with me."

As earnestly and respectfully as possible I related how I had failed in my appointment, and how sorry I was, and his face softened, he became instantly cordial and, drawing his chair close up to mine, instead of making me draw mine to him, took me by the hand, smiled and said he was pleased that it was not my fault, or through any negligence or disrespect on my part. The atmosphere was instantly cleared, and for fifteen minutes there was a rapid fire of questions and answers. It seemed that I could hardly contain myself. I was lifted far above this plane, and I certainly had the time of my life. I tried to be subdued, courteous and alert, and answered his questions about my home, school and social life and sports. Mr. Dickens had nothing but love in his share of the interview, and was very earnest in all he said and did. His speech was direct, and his questions apt and pertinent. His voice was pleasant and clear, and he was most affable and companionable. From his unaffected laughter and spontaneous hilarity, I felt that he was getting his share of the enjoyment and that my boyish manner and presence did not bore him. At all events he appeared contented, free from restraint, and he certainly made me happy.

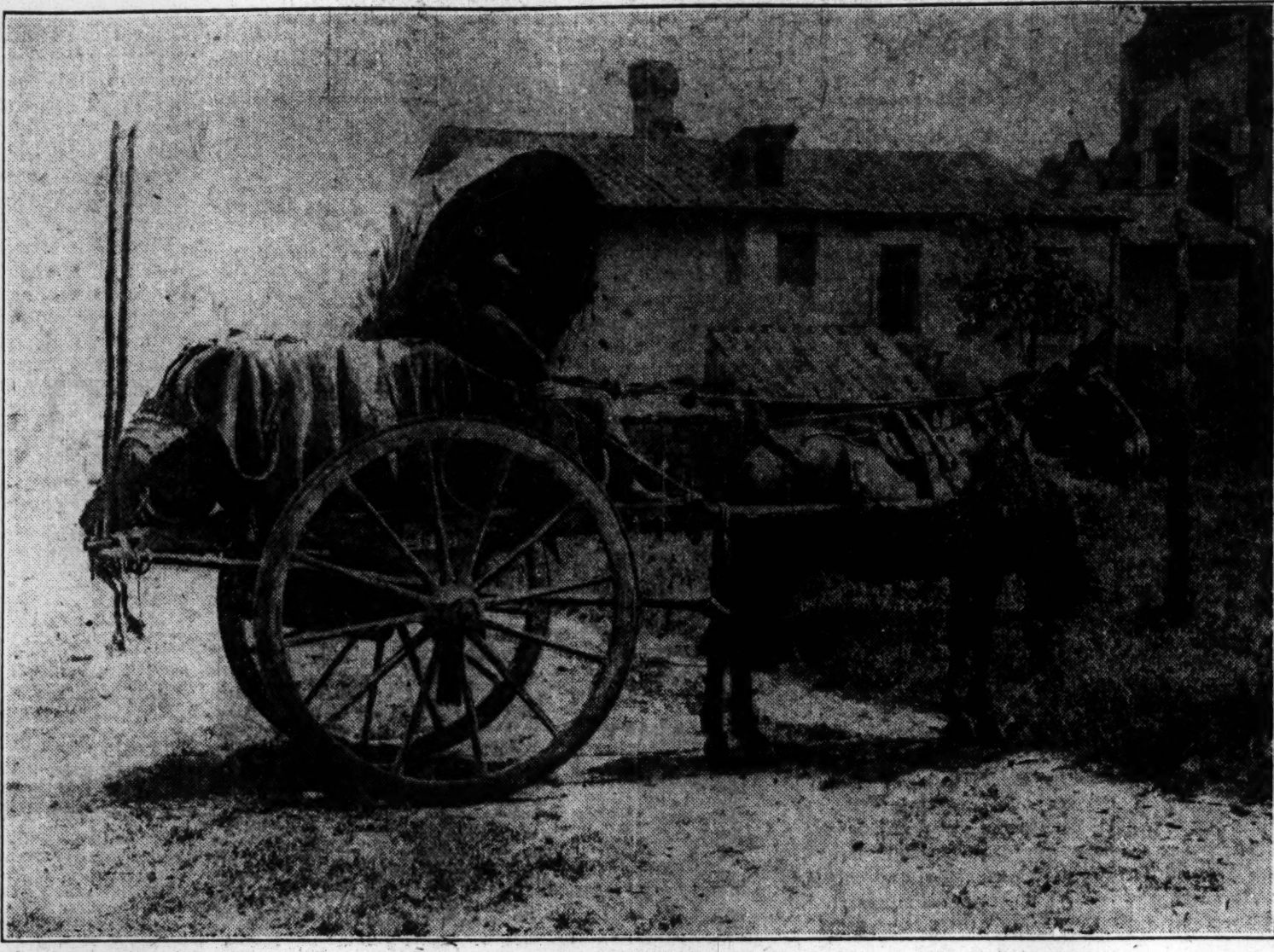
Time will never efface from my memory his kindness and unserved gladness—Dr. William Milligan, in "The Dickensian."

Nairobi and Dorking

Here, in this season of long rains, when roads are drenched and sodden. And streams, arising on the plains, be-silver that green gown. When iron roofs for ever fret, where mighty storms have trodden—How can my exiled heart forget this Nairobi town?

When frog's croak to cicada's hum in tuneless noise is wedded. And many a dripping rickshaw come from where the Hill winds down. When April leaves no violet in paths her feet have treaded—Where can I turn here to forget this Nairobi town?

One quiet place—where the roadway lights on the wet leaves glisten. And soft rain, as I walk o' nights, crowns me with jewelled crown; There 'tis no African domain I pause, and, dreaming, listen For bird-song in this Surrey lane—that leads to Dorking town. —Malcolm Humphrey, in The Weekly Westminster Gazette.



A Donkey Cart of the Roman Campagna

Picturesque Carts in Italy

AS ONE travels the Italian roads, north and south, one notes various curious forms of country cart, wholly local to the province or district, and rarely, if ever, to be seen outside it. Many of these are strikingly picturesque in shape, color and decoration; and are plainly survivals of ancient designs which have changed little if at all with the passing of time. There are the painted carts of Sicily with their brilliant colors, and panels adorned with scenes from the old tales of the Paladins so dear to the Sicilian heart. And there are the great scarlet ox-wagons of Tuscany, usually decorated with scrolls of white or blue, and drawn by the huge white Tuscan oxen. There are the delightful oster carts of the Sienese district, likewise drawn by oxen, and which bear a close resemblance to a large clover basket set on wheels.

Then, as one traverses the roads of the Roman Campagna, one meets everywhere with a cart of quite another shape, which, in the brilliance of its coloring, and its many details, is suggestive of some charming toy. Brightly painted, and with many-tinted devices of flowers and scrolls along the shafts and other flat surfaces, its peculiar characteristic is a seat in front which is protected from sun and rain by a curious oval hood of colored tarpaulin which can be opened or closed as desired. Both hood and seat are usually upholstered in vivid colors, the hood itself being often lined with some gay flowered chintz; and finished off with fringes of scarlet, orange, or any other brilliant hue. When to this decorative vehicle is harnessed a horse equipped with a fly-net with colored tassels, a harness glittering with polished brass and jingling bells, a kind of fringed "apron" of gaudy wools suspended from a decorated band, and a head-piece consisting of a plume of blue and scarlet feathers with dangling streamers of colored woolen balls, it can be imagined how striking is the effect of the whole turnout when met with jingling its way from one of the Roman castelli towards the city gates.

The True Greenwich Village

In these days we hear a great deal about Greenwich Village; and not all that we hear is to the credit of that section of New York. It seems a great pity to one who lived in the real Greenwich Village years ago to see an old stronghold of truest Americans exploited as the home of a bohemian entirely foreign to this country. The Bolshevik in art, literature and politics have fastened on the fringe of Washington Square and given it the name of Greenwich Village. The real village lay much to the west of the square, and so far as I can remember, only one real bohemian ever lived in it. He was of a type so different from the professional bohemian of the Washington Square neighborhood of today that I hesitate to give him that designation. In all that went to his fingertips in his chosen field of literature, a clean-cut gentleman who yet elected to live his life in his own way, a true bohemian in his tastes—that was Thomas A. Janvier. He lived for many years in a little house on Seventh Avenue. You approached it through a rickety gate and up a little brick walk. It had

Sky Pictures

In Finland, where the writer lives, the skies are always wonderful, it is the distinction of the flat country. We wish we could put down some of these sky-pictures in words. There have been thunder skies of black, of bronze, of green. We saw lately against a black bank of cloud, through which the sun broke, a swarm of white butterflies that beat and fluttered like snowflakes. There was one sky memorable above all, a sky of the Second Coming, with all the pomp and panorama of the clouds, clouds like towers, like domes, like mountains, like phantom armies, like flying dragons, of bronze upon a background of blue marble.—R. L. Gales, in "Old World Essays."

Earning

What you have inherited from your fathers you must earn for yourself before you can call it yours. —Goethe.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

PERHAPS it is just as well that Great Britain is going to follow up the elections in the United States with one

Politics in Two Lands

of its own eight days later. Under ordinary conditions some very biting British satire upon the state of politics in the Republic might be expected—and deserved. For how can a foreigner be expected to get any intelligent idea of party divisions when he views the most notorious Democratic candidate for the Senate—Reed of Missouri—and the most widely famous Republican candidate—Lodge of Massachusetts—seeking election upon identically the same platform, namely irreconcilable hostility to the League of Nations. And it is not on questions of foreign relations alone that party disintegration is apparent. In New Jersey Republicans are supporting Senator Frelinghuysen because he is dry; in Wisconsin and California they rally about La Follette and Hiram Johnson because they are emphatically wet. In Iowa Republicans are in revolt against the party nominee for the Senate, Brookhart, because of his alleged radical tendencies; but in North Dakota that party swallows the Nonpartisan League candidate, Frazier, lock, stock and barrel. In Nebraska, Senator Hitchcock is thought to be in peril because of devotion to Woodrow Wilson, his party's former chief, but in Indiana Republicans rejected their leader's friend for the senatorial nomination and put forward Beveridge, who cannot be classed with Harding's friends.

In brief, neither on the vital issue of prohibition, nor yet upon any definite idea of foreign policy is either party united or issue joined between the two. National leadership is as lacking to one as to the other. The term Republican or Democratic is scarcely understandable unless accompanied by some adjective like "wet," "progressive," or "Wilson."

All of which indicates a parlous state in American politics. But what of the contest in Britain? How many kinds of Conservatives are there? Of Liberals? Is Labor a unit? Is the fight on THE coalition to wind up by the establishment of A coalition? Was Lloyd George forced out for any particular reason except that a different set of politicians wanted jobs? Are the parties there more coherent in their acceptance of fundamentals, or less vague in their points at issue than in the United States? We can't see it.

The chaotic state of politics in these two great nations is curiously parallel. What has caused it? What is the insidious weakness in the electorates of the two greatest self-governing nations of the world's history that makes them thus unable to present the very basic necessities of democratic government—issues frankly stated and parties and candidates unequivocally identified each with the body of political convictions upon which the voters are asked to pass judgment?

THE Dominion Alliance, Ontario branch, has lately published a booklet of information containing some striking facts about the improvement of conditions in the Province under prohibition. Since the bars and liquor shops were closed for the last time, in September, 1916, there has been a decided decrease in drunkenness and related crime. During the same period there is most encouraging evidence of progress in educational activities, social amenities, and conditions under which the business of the community is carried on.

Retailers and wholesalers report a larger proportion of cash trade and a greater demand for the better class of goods. Industry has benefited under prohibition by increased regularity, punctuality and efficiency of workers. Rent and taxes are more promptly paid, savings bank deposits have increased. Former opponents have been converted to prohibition by the practical evidence of the operation of the law. Among prominent members of the Toronto Board of Trade who expressed themselves strongly in favor of prohibition recently, one said:

Although I did not in any way assist in the obtaining of prohibition for this city, and was, in fact, rather opposed to the idea, my observations of the beneficial effects of it in this city have completely converted me to become an ardent supporter of the movement.

The evidence of improvement is most notable in the cities. There had been a steady elimination of the liquor trade from the smaller towns and country districts before the Province went completely dry in 1916. When the Ontario Temperance Act came into force, the city of Toronto took the lead as the largest city in the world under prohibition. This year at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, which had a paid attendance of 1,373,000 people, there was but one arrest for drunkenness. In 1914, Toronto had a population of 470,144 and the police court figures during the year included 14,247 cases of drunkenness. In 1917, after one year of prohibition, the "drunks" were reduced to 4554. For the year 1921, with a population of 522,666, the police court records included 4727 "drunks."

The most striking effect of prohibition, it is stated, is found in the school statistics. There has been an encouraging increase in registration and the percentage of attendance to registration has gone up. The gross attendance of primary and high schools has increased, per 1000 of population, from 118 in 1914 to 175 in 1921.

Ontario temperance workers see the most hopeful gain to the rising generation, growing up without being subject to the alcoholic taint, and without the temptation to dissipation in their environment. The claim is borne out by the evidence, after six years dry, that young Ontario is growing up "cleaner, purer, stronger, finer, and better in every way."

Those who are inclined to regard resentfully the enactment and enforcement of laws designed to prohibit

and punish certain reprehensible practices not regarded as constituting crimes under the common law, and not strictly inhibited by the moral law, should consider, in the light of history and experience, the direct and controlling reasons for such enactments. Isolated and spasmodic disregard of the rights of society, or the masses if that name is preferred, seldom if ever prompts the people, through their legislatures, to proscribe or penalize specific acts. It is only when the perpetration of such acts or practices becomes a menace to the well-being, safety, or prosperity of society that the public conscience is aroused in an effort to prevent them. It is conceivable that if only two, or a hundred, or a thousand men persisted in the practice of carrying concealed weapons, there would be no recognized emergency making necessary the enactment and enforcement of laws forbidding such a practice.

An authorized spokesman for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with headquarters in New York, has taken exception to an editorial in this paper on "A Fundamental of Prohibition," saying that it begs the question which it purports to discuss. He insists that the rights of the individual have been invaded because of the declared intent of the Volstead Law to "prevent the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." That is the intent, and the sole intent of the law, as it also is of the fundamental enactment the nullification of which the society mentioned professedly seeks. But there is nothing in the law which prohibits or punishes that use. The prohibition is against the manufacture or traffic in the proscribed beverages as such, just as the law to which reference has been made prohibits, in some of the states, and particularly in New York, the display and traffic in certain kinds of firearms. The abuse of the privilege to carry dangerous weapons, the realization, based upon bitter experience, that their possession incites to crime, just as the tardy realization that the use of intoxicants induces crime, poverty, suffering, and disgrace have aroused those who can see clearly, unselfishly, and compassionately to a realization of their responsibilities.

The volunteer critic says, and his words are quoted verbatim: "Firearms are dangerous to the general public when carelessly or recklessly used by an individual. By no possible stretch of the imagination could any reasonable person say that similar use of intoxicating liquors by an individual created a similar danger. The abuse of intoxicating liquor as a beverage unquestionably injures the individual so using it; but it is not the function of a free government to act as a parent to its citizens." Such admissions, constituting the major premise of the statement quoted, defeat the conclusion which the critic seeks to draw. The answer is found in the records of the criminal courts, in asylums for the insane, in almshouses, in wrecked homes, and in the trail of the bootleggers and violators of the law which a prudent and not a "parental" Nation passed in the hope that men and women would find in it that defense and protection against a common enemy which their own strength did not supply.

WITHIN a radius of 10 miles from the center of New York City there are about 7,000,000 people who should

eat fresh fruit daily. On thousands of farms not more than 100 miles from this great population there are large quantities of apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits that will be ungathered from a lack of a profitable market. Somehow the law of supply and demand does not function efficiently. The consumers of the cities would gladly use more fruit if it were furnished at reasonable prices. The farmers are anxious to dispose of their orchard production. What stands between producer and consumer is the high cost of distribution—freight rates, commission charges and retail dealer's profits. As in all other American industries, production is abundant, but consuming power at the prices that the public must pay, is insufficient. The result is to make fruit-growing unprofitable, while minimizing the consumption of a wholesome food.

The absurdity of these conditions has long been realized, and various plans have been suggested for cutting down distributive costs. Co-operative marketing associations have been tried on a small scale, with only partial success. It would seem that the American farmer is still of the individualist school, and has not yet learned to associate with his neighbors in disposing of his crops to the best advantage. In some lines, such as dairy farming, strong organizations have been formed that have secured better terms for the producers. In California the associated citrus fruit-growers have successfully managed the shipment and sale of immense quantities of their product, and in some other regions of the United States the co-operative idea is slowly taking root. The city buyer, too, is an individualist, preferring to buy non-perishable fruits in small quantities from the neighborhood stores, instead of taking package lots at lower prices.

There would seem to be a great opportunity for effective educational work among both producers and consumers, in which state agricultural boards, farm organizations, and the rural and city press, should combine to show the advantages of a more direct distributive system, that would encourage buying in larger quantities, and eliminate some of the excessive costs incident to present methods. The fixed charges, including the high rents of shops, of the thousands of small fruit and vegetable stores, seem to make necessary the great difference between the return to the farmer and the retail price, and no other remedy appears to be possible than some arrangement by which there can be a closer relation between consumer and producer.

The Abuse of Privilege

COMPLETING the first decade of its labors for the development of international good will through educa-

tional agencies, the American-Scandinavian Foundation has reason to be gratified by what the report of the first ten years contains with respect to the particular countries about which the foundation concerns itself. The United States, of course, always has been on the most friendly terms with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, but diplomatic relations do not seem to touch the masses in the same way as do private enterprises, and a study of the 1921 report of the American-Scandinavian Foundation is a revelation with regard to an intellectual intercourse that has bridged the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Baltic.

As chairman of the executive committee of the foundation, Hamilton Holt has been untiring in his efforts to make the purpose of this institution better known in the United States. The most vital and human feature of the program initiated ten years ago is interchange of students between American and Scandinavian universities. At first it was possible to appoint only six traveling fellows annually and to grant to each \$750, but the tenth year found in full operation a formal interchange of forty fellows receiving stipends of at least \$1000 each, while eighteen other students, Americans, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes, were designated special scholars and honorary fellows, the scholars receiving stipends ranging from \$200 to \$1000.

Resigning as secretary of the foundation and editor of the American-Scandinavian Review at the completion of his ninth year of service, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach nevertheless retains his interest in the work through his election to the board of trustees. It is almost needless to say that Dr. Leach has been a main prop of this unique organization almost from its start, and that but for his persistent labors no such record could have been obtained. Miss Hanna Astrup Larsen, literary editor of the Review since the publication of the first number, is now the literary secretary of the foundation and editor of the American-Scandinavian Review. James Creece, assistant secretary, with authority to act as secretary in the absence of a secretary, is also a most valuable member of this organization.

The value of the quiet work accomplished by any company of men and women who earnestly strive to make the different nations better acquainted with each other, so as to avoid the pitfalls that frequently produce distrust and war, can hardly be overestimated. In the case of the American-Scandinavian Foundation the results achieved after ten years of labor speak for themselves. In the Scandinavian countries especially, the fraternal idea underlying the foundation's work has struck deep root, and with men like Hamilton Holt forging dauntlessly ahead as international spokesmen, a strong following is assured. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have much to give and also much to learn from this steady contact with American ideas and ideals, and America will profit likewise.

A BRITISH art professor has just been warning British Labor of its mistake in leaving art out of its program.

Labor might retort that the criticism could as sensibly be turned the other way round,—that art has not been over keen to recognize Labor. This is in a measure true of Labor as a subject of art. The laborer had no place among the models of Greek sculpture, he was never a rival to the subjects of the medieval painter, he did not fit into the luxurious, flamboyant flights of the Renaissance. Only here and there in the earlier history of art, in an Assyrian bas-relief, perhaps, or a primitive product, or the background to a picture, was he allowed any part in the scheme of the universe. It was left for the modern artist to discover the picturesqueness of work and the dignity of the worker, to show that the body of the stevedore or the puddler in action can be as beautiful as that of the wrestler or the rider, that factory chimneys can become Campanile seen through the veil of their own smoke, that industry no less than royalty has its palaces.

But, in any case, to say that Labor is ignored by art is not quite the same as to say that art is ignored by Labor. Art is independent, self-centered, and could get along without the rest of the world far better than the rest of the world could get along without it, for art is of the very coloring and beauty of existence. Labor that would free itself of art in all its forms and manifestations would be a sadly sordid and dull affair, and this holds good not only of Labor in the limited sense given to the word by the trade-unions, but in the wider interpretation which includes all that is done by any and all of those who get their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The average member of a trade-union would probably not admit any relation between art and the only work he calls labor, and he does not realize how great may be his loss if he persists in drawing a hard and fast line between them. But there are exceptions. Some laborers individually love and cultivate the art that Labor as a body has no use for save in Russia, where a Labor Government has not been slow to learn how powerful an aid art can prove in pacifying the proletariat. Theater and opera there have had state patronage, painting is not suppressed, poetry is encouraged. But drama, music, painting, and poetry are accepted only when they are in accord with communistic ideals and fundamentals, though how they are to be brought into accord the most ardent Bolshevik might have difficulty in explaining, while to impose conditions upon art is to stultify it, and in the end crush it out altogether. Free art and free labor would not make an impossible combination and Labor, if for an interval it would forget its wrong to remember the rights of art, might find itself much nearer the industrial millennium to which it aspires.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation

Editorial Notes

A SOMEWHAT anomalous state of affairs has recently come to light as one of the side issues of the attempt to remake the map of Europe. With the relinquishment of Austro-Hungarian and German territory to Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, immigrants in the United States from the sections in question, who, at the close of the war, had the status of German or Austro-Hungarian subjects, automatically became by the terms of the peace treaties citizens of one of the enlarged or newly created countries, unless within two years they signified their desire to regain their old citizenship, and also provided they fulfilled such other requirements of citizenship as might be decided upon by their adopted country. Czechoslovakia, for example, announced that registration at one of its consulates was necessary to assure status as a Czechoslovak. It now appears that numbers of immigrants from territory which was ceded to Czechoslovakia, who wish to visit their old homes, find it impossible to get passports, due to their failure to take steps either to regain their old or to claim their new citizenship. Many of them have declared their intention of becoming American citizens, but, until naturalization is completed, they are actually citizens of no country.

SOME folk who would uncompromisingly condemn as impracticable, un-American, and even intolerable any censorship of books or the press are half in favor of such a move in the case of motion pictures. Feeling, that is to say, that there is a great need for some check on the stream of unsatisfactory photoplays, they seize upon this allegedly corrective measure believing that therein is to be found what they are looking for. The censorship weapon is, however, a dangerous one. It is true that certain undesirable features of the films could be eliminated, but so much of what is undesirable is entirely beyond the reach of any possible censoring that the establishment of such an imagined reform is extremely liable to do more harm than good by making people believe that the evil has been corrected when such is not the case. In the last analysis, it must be remembered that putting an arbitrary power into the hands of one man, whether it be in the censoring of motion pictures or in other widely different activities, is often an exceedingly dangerous procedure, and one that is extremely liable to be grossly abused.

REALLY it does not need an economic expert to appreciate that Raymond Poincaré was justified when he declared that one might as well try to quadruple a circle as to solve Europe's economic problem without the help of the United States. The trouble is that, while the leaders in Europe are now seeking to establish a formula that the United States will accept, they are by no means in the least degree certain what kind of a proposal America wants. Such a vague declaration as that America is waiting for Europe to put its house in order is in reality futile, because that is just what Europe needs America to help it to do. One thing is certain, practically any proposal from the United States, provided only that it were within the bounds of reason, would command assent. The main question, which is looming large, is: Will the United States act before the apparently inevitable crash comes?

EFFORTS to minimize the importance of the Prohibition Referendum which is to come before the voters of Massachusetts tomorrow constitute just another of the tricks being employed by the wet forces of the State to secure a negative majority on that occasion. Hence, all such statements as "the real issue involved is . . . followed by an explanation that it is a question of taxes, or this, that, or the other thing should be looked at askance. All such statements, as a matter of fact, are contradicted unequivocally by large advertisements which declare:

To Defeat the Volstead Law
VOTE NO
ON Referendum Question No. 4

This tells in a few words the real animus of those who want to see a negative vote registered on Referendum No. 4.

PROF. STEPHEN LEACOCK, who is a humorist most of the time though a teacher of political economy at McGill University, says that prohibition is a failure because in Quebec, where there is no prohibition "wines are sold under our system at a price that would make your mouth water—only 40 cents a quart. Whisky is handled by Government clerks who have no inducement to sell you poor stuff." Apparently the professor thinks prohibition a failure because it does not make wine cheap and whisky pure. We are reminded of the apt phrase of an English reviewer estimating one of the professor's books on political economy. "It is not quite apparent," said he, "whether this book contains the jests of an economist, or the economics of a jester."

WISCONSIN is setting an example to the other states of the Union in the matter of broadcasting market reports to farmers, the State Department of Markets having decided to attempt to establish a wireless receiving outfit in every Wisconsin farm home. A master wireless market-report broadcasting station is being erected at Waupaca, and when this station is completed early in December every farmer in Wisconsin will be able to get reliable Government market reports by wireless telephone and telegraph within a few minutes after prices are quoted in the large markets of the country. As a public activity in the interest of the farmers this may take first place.

RELATIVE to the question of picketing by strikers in their attempt to prevent others from doing the work which their action in striking has left undone, it is interesting to recall that Magna Charta, signed on June 15, 1215, refers to the individual who goes out to work for his livelihood in these words:

No man shall go against him, nor molest him, nor oppress him, nor make him afraid.
Has the world gone backward since 1215?

IT HAS been said that the only nation for which the Turk has a lasting affection is extermination. Doubtless this is the reason why he is himself an abomination.